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ABSTRACT

OF

Proceedings of the Grand Encampment

OF

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AND APPENDANT ORDERS

OF

1102
Freemasons--
Massachusetts and Rhode Island,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 26, A.D. 1866.

M.E. SIR CHARLES HENRY TITUS, GRAND MASTER.
E. SIR SOLON THORNTON, GRAND RECORDER.

Instituted May 6, A.D. 1805.



BOSTON:
PRESS OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE.
1867.

BOSTON :

EDWARD S. COOMBS & CO., PRINTERS,

21 School Street.

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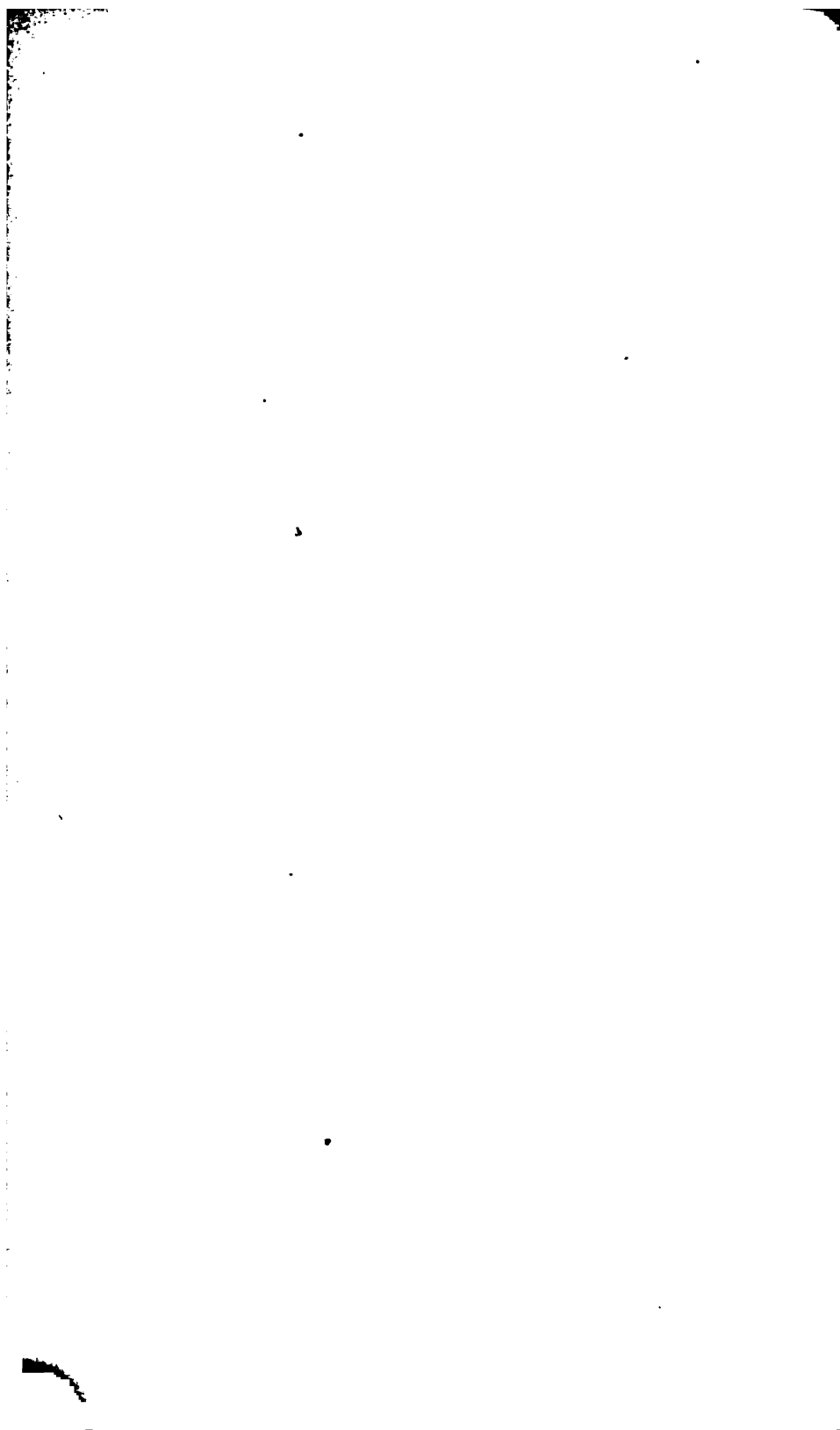
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PROCEEDINGS.



Abstract of Proceedings
OF
THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

SPECIAL ASSEMBLY,

FEB. 14, 1866.

A Special Assembly of the GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AND APPENDANT ORDERS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND was held in the city of Boston on Wednesday, February 14, 1866.

Formed in due array, and opened the Grand Encampment in Ample Form at 7 o'clock, P.M.

Present.

M.E. Rev. Sir CHARLES HENRY TITUS	Grand Master.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM WILSON BAKER	Deputy Grand Master.
R.E. Sir CHARLES WHITLOCK MOORE (P. G. M.) as	Grand Generalissimo.
R.E. Sir BENJAMIN DEAN	Grand Captain-General.
R.E. Rev. Sir WILLIAM SPRAGUE STUDLEY . .	Grand Prelate.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM BULLOCK BLANDING . . .	Senior Grand Warden.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM STEELE SHURTLEFF . . .	Junior Grand Warden.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM PARKMAN	Grand Treasurer.
R.E. Sir SOLON THORNTON	Grand Recorder.
R.E. Sir SETH PERKINS MILLER	Grand Sword-Bearer.
Sir WILLIAM DAVIS STRATTON as	Grand Standard-Bearer.
R.E. Sir HORACE DANIELS	Grand Warder.
R.E. Sir HENRY PHELPS PERKINS	Grand Capt. of Guard.
R.E. Sir EDMUND DANA BANCROFT	Grand Lecturer.
R.E. Sir WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D.	Past Grand Master.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER	Past Grand Master.
R.E. Sir EBEN FLAGG GAY	Grand Sentinel.

The Grand Master stated that the business to be transacted at this Assembly was the constituting of Hugh de Payens Encampment of Melrose, and installing its officers.

The Senior Grand Warden announced that the Knights of the new Encampment were formed in due array in their Asylum.

The Grand Encampment proceeded in procession to the new Asylum, where Hugh de Payens Encampment was solemnly constituted.

The Grand Master installed Sir LORIN L. FULLER, M.E. Grand Commander of Hugh de Payens Encampment. The Deputy Grand Master installed the remaining officers.

The Grand Master delivered the following Address to the new Encampment :—

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF HUGH DE PAYENS ENCAMPMENT, —

I congratulate you upon this happy consummation of your zealous and well-directed labors. You are now legally constituted as an Encampment of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders, and your officers have been installed in accordance with time-honored usage. You are now fully authorized to do and perform all things properly appertaining to such an organization ; and it is not often that we find so vigorous a manhood, — a full-grown Encampment, — in the hour of its first recognition as a legally constituted body. Like Minerva, you come forth in full strength, and fully armed for the work and conflict of your Templar life. Your care in selecting proper material for your membership, the generous zeal you have manifested in perfecting your organization, your earnest solicitude for the honor and prosperity of the Order, as represented by you, give us ample assurance that your present worthy position will be faithfully maintained in your future history.

You have been fortunate in your selection of the distinctive title by which you will be known in our Order. There is much in a name. True, our great poet has said, —

“ The rose by any other name would smell as sweet.”

But who would consent to have the sweet aroma of this lovely flower married to an ugly name? You would hardly persuade a loving, patriotic, Christian mother to name her infant boy Judas Iscariot. Good deeds, which never die, have made illustrious the names of individuals the world delights to honor. You honor the name of our founder and first Grand Master, in the title of your Encampment; and his worthy deeds and noble character will reflect honor upon this young and vigorous body that so worthily bears it.

New England has many beautiful villages, the pride and boast of her people. Among them all, but few, if any, can be found more desirable than your beautiful Melrose; near enough to the city for you to enjoy Metropolitan privileges, yet sufficiently remote from its crowded streets, noise, and confusion, to enjoy at your homes a quiet residence and the social pleasures of village life. Its very name suggests the sweetness of honey combined with the pleasant perfume of flowers; and it is very gratifying to see that so many of those fair flowers of your lovely village grace and adorn your present assemblage by their presence.

At first view it seems unfortunate that you should have suffered the loss by fire of your very neat, well-arranged, tasteful, and commodious hall; and it is indeed a serious loss to you and the fraternity of your village. But even this loss may be overruled for your ultimate advantage. You have the men, the means, and the talent to furnish, for future accommodation, rooms that may in some respects be even more desirable than those in the beautiful hall you have lost. Therefore, I deem words of good cheer and hearty congratulation fully appropriate to-night, notwithstanding your temporary inconvenience from the loss of your masonic rooms.

It will be your care to maintain the purity, integrity, and honor of those illustrious and magnanimous orders of Christian knight-hood; in your work, to hold fast the form of sound words, and conserve the original integrity of our sublime ritual; you are not to perpetuate grammatical errors, or rhetorical blunders, which may have arisen from the ignorance or carelessness of some former lecturer or worker of these Orders, but you are enjoined, as a sacred trust, to preserve the simplicity, the fulness, and the impressive-

ness of our ancient ritual. I have reason to know that under the instructions of the eminent Mason and Templar who has led you while under Dispensation, you have been properly directed in this respect ; and I have no reason to doubt but you will be as faithfully conducted in your present perfected organization.

We should never lose sight of the fact that our Institution is founded upon the Christian religion and the practice of the Christian virtues. To be good and true is the impressive lesson we are taught in these last, as well as in the first degree of Masonry. While the ceremonies and lessons of our Order teach us to look to our glorified Emanuel as the hope and refuge of men, they also inculcate a nobility of manhood, an honorable and upright life, securing to us that strong consolation and peace of mind the world can neither give nor take away. For this reason we love and cultivate these Orders. We find that their manifest tendency is to instruct, enlighten, elevate, and ennoble our manhood. We find the elements of true manliness, a nobility of character, in the patience and perseverance, the courage and constancy, the faith and humility here inculcated. The lesson of *truth*, the foundation of every virtue, is here impressively taught us. It may be stated as the universal conviction of the members of our Order, that should we fully comply with the wise precepts here presented, we should develop the highest style of the true man. No manhood can be perfected that ignores the religious element ; but this is judiciously combined with the moral lessons enforced in the instructions of Templar Masonry. What was faintly shadowed forth in the three symbolic degrees we find here fully and satisfactorily developed. The New Testament is now combined with the Old, and the lessons of both conspire to perfect our manhood.

Hence the care you have felt it necessary to exercise in selecting candidates for those religious orders. As no atheist can be admitted to the first step in Masonry, so only those who have faith in Jesus of Nazareth as the promised Messiah, and the revealed Emanuel, can properly be admitted to the Asylum of your Encampment.

Based upon such a foundation, and vitalized by the inculcation of such virtues, this Order must not only live and flourish, but

must also secure to its members the highest pleasures of a refined and intelligent social intercourse. The sympathetic tie is strong and doubly blessed. Our sorrow is stirred by another's tears, our joy enhanced by our brother's joy. On this good soil, confidence in each other's integrity will surely grow, and we soon learn to trust each other as those who enjoy an exalted friendship.

While you shall faithfully endeavor to preserve our ancient ritual in the forms and ceremonies of initiation, and enjoy and inculcate, both by precept and example, the true spirit, the living soul of our Order, you will prosper as an Encampment, and be a living illustration before the world of the beauty, the purity, and the surpassing excellence of the divine precepts we herein inculcate.

Then shall ye be —

. . . "The great of earth —
Great not by kingly birth,
Great in your well-proved worth,
Firm hearts and true."

The Grand Officers then proceeded to the Grand Asylum and the Grand Encampment was closed in Ample Form.



SPECIAL ASSEMBLY,

FEB. 28, 1866.

A Special Assembly of the GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AND APPENDANT ORDERS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND was held in the city of Boston on Wednesday, February 28, 1866.

The Grand Encampment was opened in Ample Form at 7 o'clock, P.M.

Present.

M.E. Rev. Sir CHARLES HENRY TITUS	Grand Master.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM WILSON BAKER	Deputy Grand Master.
R.E. Sir BENJAMIN DEAN	Grand Captain-General.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM PARKMAN	Grand Treasurer.
R.E. Sir SOLON THORNTON	Grand Recorder.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM SUTTON	Grand Standard-Bearer.
R.E. Sir EBEN FLAGG GAY	Grand Sentinel.

The Grand Master announced that this Assembly was called for the purpose of paying an official visit to De Molay Encampment. R.E. Sir WILLIAM SUTTON, appointed Grand Standard-Bearer at the Annual Assembly, was regularly installed by the M.E. Grand Master into that office.

The Grand Officers were then escorted to the Asylum of De Molay Encampment, where they witnessed a specimen of the work of that Encampment.

The Grand Master then briefly addressed the Knights of De Molay Encampment, after which the Grand Encampment was escorted to the Grand Asylum, and closed in Ample Form.

SEMI-ANNUAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY 2, 1866.

THE Semi-Annual Assembly of the GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AND THE APPENDANT ORDERS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND, was held in the city of Providence, Wednesday, May 2, 1866.

Formed in due array, and opened the Grand Encampment in Ample Form at two o'clock, P.M.

Present.

M.E. Rev. Sir CHARLES HENRY TITUS . . .	Grand Master.
R.E. Sir THOMAS ARTHUR DOYLE . . .	Grand Generalissimo.
R.E. Sir BENJAMIN DEAN . . .	Grand Captain-General.
Rev. Sir JOHN WILLIAM DADMUN <i>as</i> . . .	Grand Prelate.
Sir TRACY P CHEEVER <i>as</i> . . .	Senior Grand Warden.
Sir DUNCAN McBEAN THAXTER <i>as</i> . . .	Junior Grand Warden.
R.E. Sir SOLON THORNTON . . .	Grand Recorder.
R.E. Sir HORACE DANIELS . . .	Grand Warder.
R.E. Sir HENRY PHELPS PERKINS . . .	Grand Capt. of Guard.
R.E. Sir EDMUND DANA BANCROFT . . .	Grand Lecturer.
R.E. Sir EBEN FLAGG GAY . . .	Grand Sentinel.

Prayers were offered by the Acting Grand Prelate, Rev. Sir John W. Dadmun.

On motion of R.E. Sir Benjamin Dean, it was *Voted*, That, as printed copies of the Proceedings of the last Assembly had been distributed to the members, the reading of the Records be dispensed with.

The roll of Encampments was called, and the following found to be represented:—

ST. JOHN.	PILGRIM.	WINSLOW LEWIS.
WASHINGTON.	PALESTINE.	JERUSALEM.
SPRINGFIELD.	MILFORD.	HUGH DE PAYENS.
DE MOLAY.	CALVARY.	ST. OMER (U.D.).
HOLY SEPULCHRE.	SUTTON.	BERKSHIRE (U.D.).

The Grand Master delivered the following—

ADDRESS.

SIR KNIGHTS,—By the watchful care of a kind Providence we are again permitted to assemble within our Grand Asylum, to exchange the cordial greetings and enjoy the knightly courtesies so pleasantly characteristic of our Order.

I am happy to say that throughout our jurisdiction we have “peace within our walls, and prosperity within our palaces.”

We meet to-day in accordance with constitutional provision, for the exemplification of the work and ritual in the several Orders of Knighthood, and for such other business as may properly come before us. Sutton Encampment of New Bedford has been invited to exemplify the work in each of the Orders, and has courteously consented to do so.

On the twenty-second day of December, 1865, I granted to a constitutional number of Knights Templars, residing in Pittsfield, Mass., a Dispensation to form and open an Encampment of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders within the town of Pittsfield, under the name and title of “Berkshire Encampment,” with instructions to return the same and their doings thereon to this Assembly of the Grand Encampment. The consent of Springfield Encampment was first obtained.

I appointed —

Sir LORENZO H. GAMWELL	Commander.
Sir HENRY CHICKERING	Generalissimo.
Sir BYRON WESTON	Captain-General.

Other official acts and decisions will more properly come before the Annual Assembly in October next.

A few days since I received the following circular from the Very Eminent Sir John D. Caldwell, Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States, it being a letter-patent from The Most Eminent Sir Henry L. Palmer, Grand Master of Templars in the United States, on the death of Past Grand Master Sir William Blackstone Hubbard, of Columbus, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HENRY L. PALMER, *Grand Master of Knights Templars of the United States of America*, TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We are again called upon to mourn the loss of one endeared to the heart of every Templar.

SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE HUBBARD, *Knight, Most Eminent Past Grand Master of Knights Templars of the United States of America*, has closed his earthly pilgrimage, and been called to "that rest prepared from the foundation of the world." He died at his residence in the city of Columbus, O., on the fifth day of January, A.D. 1866, A.O. 748.

Past Grand Master Hubbard was born at Lowville, Lewis County, New York, on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1795. He emigrated to Ohio about the year 1816, since which time he has been a resident of that State; he presided in its Senate, and became in all the relations of life one of its most honored and highly esteemed citizens.

In the various departments of Masonry he was always a most earnest and zealous member; and, as a "wise and accomplished Mason," he was well known, not only throughout our own country, but also in foreign lands. The fact that he was called by his brethren to honor the stations of Grand Master of Masonry of Ohio, Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Ohio, Grand Captain-General and Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States, and finally, as a fitting conclusion to a long and faithful official service, that of Most Eminent Grand Master of Knights Templars of the United States of America,—which exalted station he most worthily filled for twelve years,—affords ample evidence of the high esteem and affectionate regard in which he was held by those "who remember him in scenes to which the world was not witness, and where the better feelings of humanity were exhibited without disguise."

His superior talent, purity of life, honesty of purpose, and profound knowledge, have all been devoted with unsurpassed energy to the cause of truth and justice; and the impress of his character has been left, not only upon the history of Masonry, but upon the spirit of his day and generation. "The memory of his virtues lingers in our remembrance, and reflects its shining lustre beyond the portals of the tomb." "To his name and memory be justice done, as we hope to receive the like meed ourselves."

We assure the bereaved widow and relatives of our departed friend and brother, that we deeply, truly, and sincerely sympathize with them in their great affliction; and that we mourn with them the great and irreparable loss we have all sustained in the decease of our beloved Frater.

As a proper testimony of respect to the memory of our deceased Most Eminent Frater, I hereby direct that this letter be read in each Commandery to which it may come; and that all Knights Templars within our Grand Jurisdiction do, when on duty, wear the usual badge (crape) on the hilt of the sword for thirty days from the time this order becomes known to them.

Our Very Eminent Grand Recorder will cause this letter to be made patent, and will address copies thereof, under his signature and the official seal of the Grand Encampment, to each Grand Officer and Past Grand Officer thereof; to each Right Eminent Grand Commander of a State Grand Commandery; to the Eminent Commander of each Commandery immediately subordinate to our Grand Encampment; and to the Supreme Grand Master of the Royal, Exalted, Religious, and Military Orders of Masonic Knights Templars of England and Wales.

Given under my hand and private seal, at the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the twelfth day of April, A.D. 1866, A.O. 748, and attested by the signature of the Grand Recorder and the seal of our Grand Encampment, at the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on this eighteenth day of April, A.D. 1866, A.O. 748.

HENRY L. PALMER,
Grand Master.

Attest,
JOHN D. CALDWELL, *Grand Recorder.*

I would suggest the propriety of having the foregoing letter spread upon the Records of this Grand Encampment, and an order passed that it be read at the head of each subordinate Encampment of our jurisdiction, both as a matter of courtesy, and as showing proper respect towards the Grand Master of Templars in the United States, and as a tribute of the profound regard we all owe to the memory of one, who for so many years occupied and adorned the high office of General Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment of the United States.

As some inquiry has been made in relation to the subject of membership in Encampments, growing out of the establishment of new Encampments, I would suggest the following amendment to our Constitution to be inserted as Sect. 11, Art. II., and Sect. 11 in the same Article to be changed to Sect. 12:—

“No Knight shall be a member of more than one Encampment; nor shall he hold more than one office in the same Encampment, or in the Grand Encampment, at the same time.”

As it seems unnecessary that I should detain you by a formal address at this time, I will only add in the beautiful and appropriate words selected from that inspired volume which constitutes the light to our feet and the lamp to our path, “Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will,

working in you that which is well-pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ ; to whom be glory forever. Amen."

On motion of R.E. Sir Benjamin Dean, the address was referred to a Committee, consisting of R.E. Sir Benjamin Dean, Sir John W. Dadmun, Sir Lorin L. Fuller, Sir John Eldred, and Sir Stillman White.

The following communication from Berkshire Encampment (U.D.) was received and read :—

To the M.E. Grand Encampment of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, greeting.

At a Regular Assembly of the Knights of Berkshire Encampment, held at Pittsfield on the 22d of April, 1866, by virtue of a Dispensation from the M.E. Grand Master of said Grand Encampment, dated December 22, 1865, the following vote was unanimously passed :—

"That the first three officers of this Encampment, or their proxies, attend the Semi-Annual Assembly of the Grand Encampment at Providence on the 2d of May next ; and that the Grand Encampment be requested to continue the Dispensation aforesaid until its next Annual Assembly."

LORENZO H. GAMWELL, *G. Commander.*

A true copy,

Attest, A. A. ALLEN, *Recorder.*

On motion of R.E. Sir Thomas A. Doyle, it was *Voted*, That the Dispensation of Berkshire Encampment be continued in force until the next Annual Assembly of the Grand Encampment.

The following petition was received, signed by Sir John N. Pike and thirteen other Sir Knights, praying for the restoration of the Charter of Newburyport Encampment, which, on motion of R.E. Sir Thomas A. Doyle, was referred to a committee consisting of R.E. Sir E. Dana Bancroft, Sir Tracy P Cheever, and Sir James Salisbury.

To the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The undersigned, being Knights Templars in good and regular standing, having the prosperity of this magnanimous Order at heart, and being desirous of propagating the sublime principles of the Order, are desirous of re-forming the Newburyport Encampment of Knights Templars.

We therefore respectfully pray that the Charter of said Encampment may be restored to us.

We have nominated, and do recommend Sir John N. Pike to be our Grand Commander; Sir Moses H. Fowler to be our Generalissimo; and Sir Warren Currier to be our Captain-General.

The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and the laws and regulations of the Grand Encampment.

JOHN N. PIKE.	ALBERT CURRIER.
MOSES H. FOWLER.	W. H. JOHNSON.
WARREN CURRIER.	ABNER KENISTON.
MARK SYMONS.	JOHN AKERMAN.
SAMUEL A. SMITH.	E. W. RAND.
PAUL PLUMER.	JAMES M. WOODS.
J. W. CHENEY.	THOMAS C. SIMPSON,
	by W. H. J.

A petition for a charitable donation was presented by R.E. Sir William Parkman, in behalf of the widow Graves, daughter of the late Past Grand Master Sir Thomas Smith Webb. A request was made by Past Grand Master Sir James Hutchinson for a donation for Sir Thomas Power of Framingham.

These applications were referred to a committee consisting of Sir L. H. Gamwell, R.E. Sir Horace Daniels, and Sir Duncan McBean Thaxter.

The Grand Master announced that M.E. Sir S. J. Calhoun, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Connecticut, was in waiting to visit the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and appointed Past

Grand Master Sir James Hutchinson, Sir James Lewis, Sir James Salsbury, and Sir Josiah Whitaker a committee to wait upon the distinguished visitor and introduce him to the Grand Asylum. He was received with the honors due his high station.

On motion of Past Grand Master Sir James Hutchinson, it was *Voted*, That when the Grand Encampment adjourns it be till seven o'clock in the evening.

R.E. Sir Benjamin Dean, for the Committee to whom was referred the Address of Grand Master Titus, made the following report : —

IN GRAND ENCAMPMENT, May 2, A.D. 1866, A.O. 748.

The Committee to whom was referred the address of the Most Eminent Grand Master have attended carefully to that duty.

They recommend that the address be recorded at length upon the records. As the address includes the Letters-Patent, this recommendation will include the recording of the said Letters-Patent.

The Committee cordially approve the entire recommendation of the M.E. Grand Master regarding said Letters-Patent, and report for the action of the Grand Encampment the following order : —

Ordered, — That the Letters-Patent issued by the direction of M.E. Sir Henry L. Palmer, Grand Master of Knights Templars of the United States of America, communicating intelligence of the death of Sir William Blackstone Hubbard, Knight, Most Eminent Past Grand Master of Knights Templars of the United States of America, be read at the head of each subordinate Encampment of this Grand Encampment.

With regard to the Amendment of the Constitutions, suggested by the Grand Master, the Committee recommended the following, to be acted upon at the Annual Assembly in October next ; namely, —

Sect. 11 of Art. II. shall be numbered Sect. 12, and the following shall be Sect. 11 of said Article :—

“No Sir Knight shall hold membership in more than one encampment within this jurisdiction at the same time. And the

constitution of any Sir Knight as a member of a new Encampment shall terminate his membership in any other Encampment."

This provision, however, shall not be construed to prevent any subordinate Encampment from conferring the distinction of honorary membership upon any Sir Knight for distinguished services to the fraternity, or said subordinate Encampment.

BENJ. DEAN.

L. L. FULLER.

J. W. DADMUN.

STILLMAN WHITE.

JOHN ELDRED.

On motion of Sir James Salisbury, the report was accepted, and the recommendations adopted.

The M.E. Grand Master informed the Grand Encampment that he had invited Sutton Encampment of New Bedford to exemplify the work upon the Orders of Knighthood at the Assembly, and that the invitation had been accepted.

Sutton Encampment, M.E. Sir John B. Baylies Grand Commander, then entered the Grand Asylum, and was formally opened, and the work upon the Order of the Red Cross fully exemplified.

The Grand Encampment was then adjourned to seven o'clock, P.M.

EVENING SESSION.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Grand Encampment was called to order by the M.E. Grand Master.

Sir L. H. Gamwell, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred applications for charity, made the following report:—

To the M.E. Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of certain charitable contributions, have attended to the duty assigned them, and beg leave to report,—

That, in respect to the subject-matter contained in the communication of Sir William Parkman, Grand Treasurer, to the M.E. Grand Master, which was referred to your Committee, there seems to be some difference of opinion as to the true state of the facts, so that the Committee are left in doubt as to the true knightly obligation, or charity, in the case as presented. And as several of the members of this Grand Body reside in the city of Boston, where the person for whose benefit the charity prayed for also resides, and where all the facts can be readily ascertained, the Committee would recommend that this whole matter be referred to the Grand Council, with authority to expend a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for that purpose, if satisfied of its merits.

As to the matter of Sir Knight Thomas Power, of Framingham, the Committee are entirely satisfied that *his* is a meritorious and deserving case. And they would recommend that the sum of one hundred dollars be paid him out of the funds of this Grand Body.

L. H. GAMWELL.

H. DANIELS.

May 2, 1866.

D. McB. THAXTER.

On motion of Past Grand Master Sir James Hutchinson, it was *Voted*, That the report be accepted, and the recommendations adopted.

The Committee appointed on the restoration of the Charter of Newburyport Encampment made the following report : —

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND,
PROVIDENCE, R.I., May 2, 1866.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of fourteen Sir Knights of Newburyport, praying for the restoration of the Charter of the Newburyport Encampment, have attended to their duty, and recommend that the request of the petitioners be granted when they shall have obtained the approbation of Haverhill Encampment.

E. DANA BANCROFT.

JAMES SALSURY.

TRACY P CHEEVER.

On motion of Sir John W. Dadmun, the report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

On motion of Past Grand Master Sir James Hutchinson, it was *Voted*, unanimously, that the sum paid by the members of Sutton Encampment for railroad fares, occasioned by their attendance at this Assembly, be refunded to them.

The following amendments to the Constitution of the Grand Encampment were offered by the R.E. Grand Recorder :—

Add to Art. II., Sect. 1, "No Sir Knight shall hold membership in more than one Encampment within this jurisdiction at the same time ; and no Sir Knight, having been elected an honorary member of a subordinate Encampment within this jurisdiction, shall have the right to vote in such Encampment by reason of such honorary membership only.

"No Sir Knight shall be constituted into a new Encampment until he shall have been regularly discharged from the Encampment with which he is affiliated.

"Any Sir Knight who has paid all dues, and against whom there are no charges, shall have the right to a discharge from the Encampment with which he is affiliated, for the purpose of being constituted into a new Encampment."

Sutton Encampment was then formally opened on the Order of the Temple, and the work fully exemplified. The Encampment was then closed on the Order of the Temple, and *formally* opened on the Order of Malta, and the work of this Order of Knighthood exemplified. The Encampment was then closed, and retired from the Grand Asylum.

On motion of R.E. Sir Benjamin Dean, it was *Voted*, That the thanks of the Grand Encampment be tendered to Sutton Encampment for the very able manner in which that Body has this day exemplified the work of the several Orders before this Grand Body.

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders of Massachusetts and Rhode Island was then closed in Ample Form.

SPECIAL ASSEMBLY.

MAY 28, 1866.

A Special Assembly of the GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND was held at South Boston, Mass., on Monday evening, May 28, 1866.

Formed in due array, and opened the Grand Encampment in Ample Form at 7 o'clock.

Present.

M.E. Rev. Sir CHARLES HENRY TITUS	Grand Master.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM WILSON BAKER	Deputy Grand Master.
R.E. Sir CHARLES WHITLOCK MOORE <i>as</i>	Grand Generalissimo.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER <i>as</i>	Grand Captain-General.
Rev. Sir JOHN WILLIAM DADMUN <i>as</i>	Grand Prelate.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM BULLOCK BLANDING	Grand Senior Warden.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM PARKMAN	Grand Treasurer.
R.E. Sir SOLON THORNTON	Grand Recorder.
R.E. Sir EDMUND DANA BANCROFT <i>as</i>	Grand Sword-Bearer.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM SUTTON	Grand Standard-Bearer.
Sir WILLIAM FRANCIS SALMON <i>as</i>	Grand Warder.
R.E. Sir HENRY PHELPS PERKINS	Grand Capt. of Guard.
R.E. Sir WINSLOW LEWIS	Past Grand Master.
R.E. Sir EBEN FLAGG GAY	Grand Sentinel.

The Grand Master stated that the business for which this Assembly was called was to constitute St. Omer Encampment and install its officers.

The Senior Grand Warden reported to the Grand Master that the Knights of the new Encampment were formed in due array in their Asylum.

The Grand Encampment proceeded to the Asylum of St. Omer Encampment, when it was solemnly constituted in Ample Form, and proclamation thereof made by the Grand Warder.

The Grand Master installed R.E. Sir Benjamin Dean, M.E. Grand Commander; and R.E. Sir William W. Baker, Deputy Grand Master, installed the remaining officers.

The Grand Master concluded the ceremonies of the occasion with an interesting address to the new Encampment.

The Grand Officers retired to the Grand Asylum, and the Grand Encampment was closed in Ample Form.



ANNUAL ASSEMBLY,

OCT. 26, 1866.

THE SIXTY-FIRST Annual Assembly of the GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AND APPENDANT ORDERS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND was held in the city of Boston, on Friday, Oct. 26, 1866.

Formed in due array, and opened the Grand Encampment in Ample Form at three o'clock, P.M.

Present.

M.E. Rev. Sir CHARLES HENRY TITUS	Grand Master.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM WILSON BAKER	Deputy Grand Master.
R.E. Sir THOMAS ARTHUR DOYLE	Grand Generalissimo.
R.E. Sir BENJAMIN DEAN	Grand Captain-General.
Rev. Sir JOHN WILLIAM DADMUN <i>as</i>	Grand Prelate.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM BULLOCK BLANDING	Senior Grand Warden.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM STEELE SHURTLEFF	Junior Grand Warden.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM PARKMAN	Grand Treasurer.
R.E. Sir SOLON THORNTON	Grand Recorder.
R.E. Sir WILLIAM SUTTON	Grand Standard-Bearer.
R.E. Sir HORACE DANIELS	Grand Warder.
R.E. Sir HENRY PHELPS PERKINS	Grand Capt. of Guard.
R.E. Sir EBEN FLAGG GAY	Grand Sentinel.

Prayer was offered by the Acting Grand Prelate Sir John W. Dadmun.

The records of the last Semi-Annual Assembly were read.

The roll of Encampments having been called, the following were found to be present : —

ST. JOHN.	PILGRIM.	SUTTON.
BOSTON.	PALESTINE.	WINSLOW LEWIS.
NEWBURYPORT.	MILFORD.	JERUSALEM.
WASHINGTON.	ST. BERNARD.	HUGH DE PAYENS.
WORCESTER CO.	CALVARY.	ST. OMER.
DE MOLAY.	HAVERHILL.	BERKSHIRE (U.D.).

On motion of R.E. Sir Thomas A. Doyle, R.E. Sir William W. Baker was appointed a Committee to provide a suitable collation during the recess of this Grand Encampment.

On motion of R.E. Sir Benjamin Dean, it was *Voted*, That the Committee on the Grand Master's Address on the subject of voting in this Grand Encampment, be allowed to report in print, and whatever recommendation they may make to lie on the table until the next Assembly.

Past Grand Master Sir William S. Gardner offered the following amendment to the Grand Constitution : —

Art. I., Sect. 6, line 10, strike out all after the words "Most Eminent," and insert "of the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Generalissimo, and Grand Captain-General, Right Eminent, — of the other Grand Officers, Eminent," so that the Grand Officers below the Grand Council shall be "Eminent" instead of "Right Eminent."

Art. II., Sect. 3, line 5, strike out the words "Grand" and "Most," and the word Grand wherever it appears in the Constitution before the word Commander, so that the title of a Commander of a subordinate Encampment shall be "Eminent Commander," instead of "Most Eminent Grand Commander."

On motion, it was *Voted*, To refer the amendments to the same Committee to whom was referred other amendments to the Constitution, to be reported upon at this session of the Grand Encampment.

On motion of R.E. Sir William B. Blanding, Sir Charles C. Dame, Sir Duncan McBean Thaxter, and Sir William F. Salmon were appointed a Committee to examine and audit the accounts of the Grand Recorder and Grand Treasurer.

R.E. Sir William W. Baker, in behalf of the Committee appointed at the last Annual Assembly to procure certain regalia for the use of the R.E. Grand Prelate, reported progress, and requested further time, which was granted.

A petition was presented from Berkshire Encampment, working under a dispensation at Pittsfield, Mass., praying for a Charter.

On motion of R.E. Sir Thomas A. Doyle, the petition was referred to R.E. Sir Thomas A. Doyle, R.E. Sir William W. Baker, and R.E. Sir William S. Gardner.

Past Grand Master Sir Charles W. Moore, in behalf of the Committee to whom was referred certain amendments to the Constitution of this Grand Encampment, offered the following report : —

To the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in Annual Assembly, October 26, 1866.

The Committee to whom have been referred the propositions to alter the Grand Constitution, so far as it relates to the titles of the officers of the Grand Encampment, and also to the title of the Commanders of subordinate Encampments, recommend the following alterations, namely : In Art. I., Sect. 6, line 10, strike out all after the words "MOST EMINENT," and insert "of the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Generalissimo, and Grand Captain-General, RIGHT EMINENT, — of the other Grand Officers, EMINENT."

The Committee are not prepared to recommend an alteration of the title of Commanders of subordinate Encampments. All confusion or doubt is obviated as the Constitution now stands, — the head of the Grand Body being called Grand Master, and the head of a subordinate Body being called Grand Commander.

The title as it now stands is as old as the organization itself, and the fraternity, at different times in its past history, has been opposed to the alteration now proposed.

CHARLES W. MOORE.

BENJAMIN DEAN.

JAMES SALSURY.

JOHN W. DADMUN.

On motion of Sir James Hutchinson, it was *Voted*, unanimously, That the report of the Committee be accepted, and the recommendations adopted.

Sir Charles C. Dame, Chairman of the Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and Recorder, made a report, which, on motion of R.E. Sir William W. Baker, was accepted.

E. Sir William Parkman, in behalf of the Grand Fund Committee, reported the condition of the Grand Fund; and on motion of R.E. Sir William B. Blanding, the report was accepted.

R.E. Sir Thomas A. Doyle, in behalf of the Committee appointed on the petition of Sir Knights of Berkshire Encampment (U.D.), for a Charter, presented the following report :—

To the M.E. Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, at its Annual Session, in Boston, October 26, 1866.

The Committee to whom this day was referred the Dispensation granted on the 22d of December last, by the M.E. Grand Master, to certain Knights residing in Pittsfield and vicinity, under the name and title of Berkshire Encampment, and also with the petition of the members of said body for a Charter, report,—

That they have examined the Records and By-Laws of said Encampment, and recommend that a Charter be issued in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, after they shall have corrected their By-Laws as suggested by your Committee.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS A. DOYLE.

WILLIAM W. BAKER.

WILLIAM S. GARDNER.

On motion of Sir John K. Hall, it was *Voted*, That the report be accepted and the recommendations adopted.

On motion of R.E. Sir Thomas A. Doyle, it was *Voted*, That the Dispensation for Berkshire Encampment be continued in force until it is constituted.

On motion of R.E. Sir Thomas A. Doyle, it was *Voted*, unanimously, To amend the Grand Constitution as follows :—

Art. II., Sect. 6, add after "R.A.M." the words "and no candidate for the Orders shall be balloted for unless he shall have stood proposed at least fourteen days, unless a Dispensation therefor shall be obtained from the M.E. Grand Master."

The following amendments to the Grand Constitution were adopted unanimously : —

Add to Art. II., Sect. 1, "No Sir Knight shall hold membership in more than one Encampment within this jurisdiction at the same time, and no Sir Knight, having been elected an honorary member of a subordinate Encampment within this jurisdiction, shall have the right to vote or hold office in such Encampment, unless he was at the time of being made such honorary member an actual member of such Encampment."

"No Sir Knight shall be constituted into a new Encampment until he shall have been regularly discharged from the Encampment with which he is affiliated."

"Any Sir Knight who has paid all dues, and against whom there are no charges, shall have the right to a discharge from the Encampment with which he is affiliated, for the purpose of being constituted into a new Encampment."

The following letter from Past Grand Master Sir Daniel Harwood, was read by the M.E. Grand Master, and on motion of R.E. Sir Thomas A. Doyle, it was ordered to be spread upon the records.

Boston, Oct. 26, 1866.

Sir CHARLES H. TITUS,

G. Master of the Grand Encampment of Mass. and Rhode Island.

MOST EMINENT, — The severe illness of my wife renders it incumbent on me to be at home as much as possible to-day, and therefore am obliged to give up the anticipated pleasure of being present at the meeting of the Grand Encampment. But I do not wish to let the occasion go by without making known the reason of my absence, nor without paying the tribute of my respect to the Grand Master, and wishing him and the Body over which he

presides, all happiness on the interesting occasion which brings them this day together.

Very respectfully and truly your friend and brother,
DANIEL HARWOOD, P.G.M.

On motion of E. Sir William B. Blanding, the Grand Encampment was then adjourned to seven o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The hour to which the Grand Encampment was adjourned having arrived, it was called to order by the M.E. Grand Master.

On motion of Past Grand Master Sir William S. Gardner, the paper prepared by Sir Alfred Creigh, the distinguished Historiographer of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, and published with Proceedings of that Grand Body for the year 1866, was referred to a Committee, consisting of Past Grand Masters Sir William S. Gardner, Sir Charles W. Moore, and Sir James Hutchinson.

On motion of E. Sir William Parkman, it was *Voted*, That the Committee have leave to report in print.

[The Grand Recorder has received from the Chairman of the above-named Committee the following report, which he prints with the Proceedings, in accordance with the above vote.]

The Committee to whom was referred the "Historical Statement," read by Sir Alfred Creigh, LL.D., Historiographer of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, to that Grand Body at its session on the 13th of June, A.D. 1866, respectfully report:—

From the published proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, 1866, it appears that "The R.E. Commander, Sir W. H. Strickland, announced, that at his request the Historiographer, Sir Alfred Creigh, had prepared an Historical Statement, in reply to certain strictures upon Pennsylvania by the R.E. Grand Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and

would call the special attention of the Grand Commandery to the same; whereupon Sir Alfred Creigh, Historiographer, presented the following document: " * —

To the R.E. Grand Commander, Officers, and Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania.

The history of Templarism in Pennsylvania is one of peculiar interest to every Sir Knight of the Order, whether enrolled under *our* banner, or waging war in sister jurisdictions in defence of innocent maidens, helpless orphans, destitute widows, and the Christian religion. To Pennsylvania, and *Pennsylvania alone*, are we indebted for the *FIRST* Grand Encampment which was ever constituted in the United States. She therefore has no competitor for the honor, the glory, and the immortality which is emblazoned upon her Templar history; and the *twelfth day of May, 1797*, when the Convention met in Philadelphia, composed of delegates from Nos. 1 and 2 of Philadelphia, No. 3 of Harrisburg, and No. 4 of Carlisle (whose respective organizations took place from 1793 to 1797), should be held as sacred as the Fourth of July, 1776, — the *one* having given birth to the Orders of Christian Knighthood, and the other to our political existence. It required sober thought, sound judgment, mature reflection, discriminating mind, and far-seeing perception in the Sir Knights composing that Convention, as they were about to inaugurate a system of Christian ethics, which would have an influence for weal or for woe upon the dissemination of the principles of Christian Knighthood. The idea was happily conceived; and the Sir Knights who risked their Masonic and Templar reputation upon its success, have rendered the name of Pennsylvania eternal in the annals of Templarism. Let us, therefore, as the descendants of an honored and illustrious ancestry, render that day immortal, by printing upon all documents issued by this Grand Body the Latin words *Anno Equitum Ordinis Pennsylvaniae*, instead of the words *Anno Ordinis*, which is a general term, and applies to any Order, or religious association; hence it would be written A. E. O. P. 69. Other State Grand Commanderies date their origin from the constituting of their first Grand Body; and to me it appears reasonable and just that we should do the same; so that, instead of issuing to the Templar world our present Annual Proceedings with the Thirteenth Annual Conclave thereupon, it should read the Sixty-ninth. *Justice* to the founder of our Order; *Right*,

* This document occupies over ten pages of closely printed matter; and for the purpose of a full understanding of the question at issue, your committee transfer it to this report.

sanctified by usage; nay, *Gratitude* demands the immediate action of this Grand Body upon this important question.

In order that we may have some light upon a question of so much importance, it shall be my pleasure, as well as my duty, to demonstrate to you, that the fire of Templarism which was lighted upon our altar in Philadelphia as early as Feb. 14, 1794, which is the oldest record in her possession, has never been extinguished, not even in the persecuting days of antimasonry; although, it is true, the light shone dimly, and its rays were occasionally obscured, yet, — amid all the unhallowed and unholy convulsions of the human heart, baptized as they were, with the feelings of jealousy, envy, hatred, religious and political bigotry, — yet when our altars were assailed the principles of our Order were kept pure in faithful breasts, and the light of the altar, erected in their individual Templar hearts, was preserved intact; and, after the unholy fires of persecution had ceased, the Templarism of Pennsylvania came forth conservative in its character, pure in its development, undestroyed and unsuppressed. To demonstrate this, let facts be submitted for your inspection and approval.

It is beyond dispute, and settled by all masonic writers, as well as antimasonic historians, that the *first* Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States was instituted May 12, 1797, in Philadelphia, although the Constitution was not adopted until the 19th of the same month. This Grand Body, at its organization, had four subordinates: Nos. 1 and 2 in Philadelphia, No. 3 in Harrisburg, and No. 4 in Carlisle.

In 1860, Col. John Johnston, then residing in Cincinnati, but lately deceased, wrote me sometime since, that in 1797 he was admitted to the K. T. Degree in Carlisle, in No. 4, and that the Commander's name was Robert Leyburn, and that in 1799 he removed to Philadelphia, and visited the Encampments in that city. This testimony, therefore, establishes the existence of these four subordinates prior to 1797; but we find from the published By-Laws of Nos. 1 and 2 of Philadelphia, that on the 27th December, 1812, these two subordinates united as No. 1; and from this Encampment, and also No. 2 of Pittsburg, was formed a second Grand Encampment on the 16th of February, 1814, with the addition of delegates from Rising Sun Encampment No. 1, of New York; Washington Encampment No. 1, of Wilmington, Delaware; and Baltimore Encampment No. 1, of Baltimore, Md. The style of the second Grand Encampment was the "Pennsylvania Grand Encampment, with masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging." This second Grand Encampment existed until the 10th of June, 1824; or at least its Grand Master, Sir Anthony Fannen, exercised his authority as such,

for, on that day, he issued a Dispensation to the Officers of St. John's Encampment No. 4, which was instituted June 8, 1819, "to dub and make John E. Schwarz a Sir Knight of our most illustrious Order of Knights Templar." This No. 4 is still in existence, and of which we will treat hereafter more particularly, as being more intimately connected with the Templarism of Pennsylvania than any of our subordinates.

The original No. 1, of 1794, kept up a complete and unbroken organization until June 13, 1824, although No. 2 was merged into it on December 27, 1812. We now retrace our steps to St. John's No. 4, and we find, that after the parent body had ceased, in 1824, she still continued to exist, recognizing as her superior, — the source of all masonic authority within our State, — the R.W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. It was upon this rock that the delegates of the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment of 1814, and the delegates of the New-England States, which assembled in Convention on the 16th of June, 1816, in Philadelphia, split; and the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment charged the other delegates with *seceding* from the Convention, while the New-England delegates (consisting of Sir Knights Webb, Fowle, and Snow) reported, that the reasons why Pennsylvania would not enter into the union for a General Grand Encampment, were: 1st, "that the Encampments in Pennsylvania avow themselves as being in subordination to, and under the Grand Lodge of Master Masons;" and 2d, "their unwillingness to the arrangement or order of succession in conferring the degrees," as practised by the New-England States, especially objecting to the Mark and the Excellent Master as unnecessary, and not belonging to the system of Masonry. The delegates of the New-England States then adjourned to meet on the 20th June, 1816, in New York, and there formed the present General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States.

After the disagreement, the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment still preserved her existence until 1824, after which, those in other States, which acknowledged her authority through the antimasonic persecution, ceased to exist, or became members of their State Grand Bodies, and thereby recognized the General Grand Encampment of the United States. This was particularly the case with Rising Sun Encampment of New York, which afterwards became Columbia Encampment No. 1, and is still in existence; thereby giving another argument in favor of the light which emanated from our Pennsylvania Templar altar, and which has never yet become extinct.

After the Second Pennsylvania Grand Encampment had ceased, in 1824, it was natural that St. John's Encampment No. 4 (the only one

in existence in Pennsylvania) should look up to the R.W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for its countenance and support; and the principles which she maintained in 1797 and 1816, were carried out in 1824, and continued in St. John's No. 4 until Feb. 12, 1857. In May, 1852, St. John's No. 3, Philadelphia No. 5, Union No. 6, and De Molay, of Reading, established a Grand Encampment under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; but the Grand Lodge, on the 16th of February, 1857, resolved that they had no authority over the degrees of Knighthood, but that its legitimate sphere was the primitive degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry. A union therefore was effected, and both Grand Encampments of Pennsylvania, since 1857, acknowledged as their legal head the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States.

Thus we have demonstrated, that from 1794 to 1824, Templarism was preserved in No. 1; and from 1819 to 1847 (the date of the introduction of Templarism into Pennsylvania by the G. G. E. of the United States), St. John's Encampment No. 4 kept it alive upon its altar; and to this very day we turn our eyes to the altar of St. John's No. 4, as pilgrims to their shrine at Mecca, — consecrated by the teachings of nearly half a century, — with Sir Knights jealous and envious of their ancient altar, their landmarks, their glory, their long list of good and true Sir Knights, and the heritage of their fathers. We give these facts to convince the most prejudiced, that *beyond the possibility* of a doubt, the position we *first* assumed — that we are entitled to use the phrase A. E. O. P. to all our Templar documents — is both true and consistent. If we are the most ancient in the United States, and who can doubt it? we are certainly entitled to all the honors which antiquity can give us. We detract not from the merits of others, and we trust we have *none* of that spirit within us; but if, in the respective organizations of sister jurisdictions, they cannot place upon their brow the mark of manhood, we shall ever treat them as loving and dutiful children; but never, never will we permit any State Grand Encampment to detract from our antiquity or our merits, and build their hopes and their fortune upon our ruins. With all her faults, with all her errors, we love the noble old Keystone State, which has perpetuated Masonry for one hundred and thirty-three years entire and continuous, and Templarism for sixty-nine years unbroken, entire, and uninterrupted.

We have been *forced* to make these remarks, from the fact that the M.E. Sir William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in his address of May 5, 1865, uses the following language: —

“ We have then for our gratification, not only the fact, which is now

universally conceded, that this Grand Encampment (Massachusetts and Rhode Island) is the oldest Grand Body of Masonic Knighthood upon this Continent, but also that it has furnished the ritual which is now used in all the bodies, both Grand and Subordinate, in the United States."

I trust, Sir Knights, I am not deviating from my duty as Historiographer of this, the most ancient Grand Body of Knighthood in America, when I say that in all the relations of life, as an accomplished and Christian gentleman, a true and courteous Knight, faithful to his friend, and devoted to the interests of his State, Sir W. S. Gardner has no superior. The highest eulogium I can possibly pronounce upon so distinguished a Sir Knight is, that God made him in his own image, and endowed him with the highest mental faculties, and we feel honored when we hail him as our brother; but sometimes, State pride, local interests, and a desire of immortalizing our own State, warps our better judgment, and, unfortunately, we publish our thoughts (intended *only* for our asylums) to the world. By this test let us examine the address, and decide whether "the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts is the oldest Grand Body of Masonic Knighthood in the United States."

The M. E. Gardner says, "on the 6th of May, 1805, Sir Thomas Smith Webb of Providence, Sir Henry Fowle of Boston, Sir Jonathan Gage of Newburyport, with other Templar Masons, assembled in the Masonic Hall at Providence, and *opened* this Grand Encampment;" — eight years after the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment had been opened.

Again, "this Grand Encampment was the germ of Templar Masonry, as now organized in the United States;" — eleven years after our Grand Encampment; "and the ritual, as adopted here, has been taken as the true Templar work throughout the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States." "I am aware," he adds, "that in Pennsylvania there was a Grand Encampment in the early part of this century, and that it professed to confer the Order of the Temple. It is impossible to tell what its ritual was; but there is evidence tending to show that it was entirely different from that taught by this Grand Body."

As Sir Thomas Smith Webb appears to be the moving spirit in this matter, — the head and front, the centre and circumference, the Alpha and Omega of this, "the oldest Grand Body of Masonic Knighthood upon this Continent," — under what State organization, pray, did he receive his degrees of Knighthood, and where did he vow that he would never permit innovations to be made upon our landmarks, rites, ceremonies, and customs! Let Massachusetts and Rhode Island reply. Sir James Salisbury, of Providence, says, "I am informed that Thomas S. Webb received the *Orders of Knighthood* in Philadelphia;" and the

Rev. Paul Dean, in his eulogy on Webb, says, "Br. Webb aided in organizing a Chapter and Encampment in Albany, and the degrees of the York Rite were worked from E.A. through all the degrees of Symbolic, Capitular, and Chivalric Masonry up to Knight of Malta. But Webb had taken all *these degrees* previous to his removal; he received them in Philadelphia."

Webb, therefore, must have received the degrees in Philadelphia prior to 1802, for in that year we find him at the head of the St. John's Encampment of Providence, Rhode Island, and *three* years PRIOR to the organization of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts, which claims to be the oldest Grand Body of Masonic Knighthood on the Continent. Will the learned Sir Knight inform us how, and by what authority, St. John's Encampment of Providence, Rhode Island, was instituted?

Take the entire history of Knighthood in Pennsylvania, from 14th Feb. 1794, to the present time, — the reception of Thomas Smith Webb in Philadelphia, prior to 1802, — the testimony of Sir James Salsbury, and that of Rev. Paul Dean, — and it will not do, in this enlightened age, to endeavor to ignore and blot out the history of Knighthood in Pennsylvania, and upon our ruins erect a Grand Encampment, because, forsooth, it happens to be located in the HUB of the Universe. It will not do to present so naked and bald a proposition, unsupported by facts and reasoning, as the learned Sir Knight would have us believe, and ask us to subscribe to a doctrine and principle at variance with the plainest facts, and most reliable historic masonic truths.

Thus far, with regard to the claim of antiquity of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, whereby we have demonstrated that all honor is due to the Keystone State, not only for its introduction into the United States, but for having preserved upon her Templar altars the fire which was lighted on the 14th February, 1794, the rays of which have penetrated, through the instrumentality of the Grand Encampment and State Grand Commanderies, into every State of our glorious Union, and many of the Territories; destined, eventually, to extend throughout the length and breadth of America.

With regard to the second assertion, that "the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island has furnished the *ritual* which is now used in all the bodies, both Grand and Subordinate, within the United States," is TRUE, and it is equally true that that Prince of impostors, innovations, and new-fangled theories, not understanding the great and glorious principles of our Order, and on purpose to secure to himself a name, not only at the "hub of the Universe," but elsewhere, resorted, in conjunction with Sir Knights Fowle and Snow, to establish Ancient York Masonry as Americanized, which we will demonstrate by

New-England testimony. Unfortunately for the Ancient Rituals of our Order, they succeeded; but it was at the expense of broken vows, of violated faith, of perjured principles. Do you ask the proof? P. G. Master Fowle, in his autobiography, gives an account of a meeting of Webb, Snow, and himself making a visit to Philadelphia, on 11th June, 1816 (being appointed delegates), and met with the Knights Templar of Philadelphia, in Convention, to effect a coalition of all Grand Encampments in the United States, under one general Grand Encampment; but they found the Knights of Philadelphia averse to a coalition, because they were under the *control of the Grand Lodge*; — and several of the members were candidates for office in the Grand Lodge, and dare do nothing which would curtail her revenue, lest they should not be elected to office; — and, as it respected the Orders of Knighthood, they were ignorant as mules. He adds, “finding them (the Philadelphia Grand Encampment) incorrigible, the committee gave them up, and prepared for their return.”

Unwilling that so slanderous a document as the autobiography of Sir Snow should go to the masonic world, as a reflection upon our Templar fathers who have passed into the spirit world, and to preserve their memories in our hearts, for their devotion to our principles and our Order, I am forced to pronounce his declarations as the raving of a garrulous old man, who, jealous of the notoriety of Webb, as well as himself and Sir Snow, wished to place a feather in his own cap, and ask the masonic world to pronounce them a worthy trio, not in deeds of noble daring, but in the infamy of interpolating the ancient rituals of the Order, and surreptitiously using some of the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and from these, manufacturing the Order of Knight of the Red Cross. If sacrificing truth, principle, and honor, could gain for them such a distinction, they have truly earned it. But before we decide, let us investigate the case.

Webb, in his report to the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, on 25th June, 1817, says, “that after several days spent in deliberation, they found that the *mode of array* and system of work differed in many points so essentially from what is customary in the Encampments *hitherto in connection* with this Grand Encampment, that they could not feel justified in making concessions, such as were required by the delegates from Pennsylvania, particularly.” Among the reasons were, subordination to the Grand Lodge, and their unwillingness to incorporate the Mark Mason and Most Excellent Master.

We have now given you Mr. Fowle and Mr. Webb's testimony; let me quote from the records: “June 11, 1816, the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment appointed a committee to report upon the establishment

of a General Grand Encampment, and they gave it as *their unanimous opinion* that the establishment of a General Grand Encampment for the United States would greatly tend to promote union, and order, and strength amongst Knight Templars; and they appointed Sir Knights M'Corkle, Hamilton, Edes, and Ireland, delegates, clothed with full powers to carry the same into effect." Is it not, therefore, false, that the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment was averse to a union! Had proper terms been proposed a union would have been effected, but not at the expense of violated obligations. The Pennsylvania delegates met in Convention with the delegates from the Grand Encampments of New England and New York, and in their report they state, "that it was impossible to carry their designs into execution, without making a sacrifice upon the part of this Grand Encampment and its subordinate Encampments, which was considered to be *unwarranted by every principle of Masonry*; which was made a *sine qua non* by the delegates from New England, who, having *seceded* from the Convention, it was of consequence dissolved."

We now have given the facts, indisputable facts, that the *seceders* went to New York, and then and there organized the General Grand Encampment. Pennsylvania, however, true to her teachings, — true to primitive Masonry, which is based upon the Old Testament, would not consent that the old work which she had received from the hands of her fathers should become interpolated or amended, and therefore regarded the Webb Work as a New-England heresy, requiring the degree of Mark Master as a pre-requisite for all Knights Templar. One principal reason why Pennsylvania refused to acknowledge the work of Webb and his associates was, that they had in the Mark degree connected two events which transpired at a distance of 1,025 years from each other, — one happening in the time of King Solomon, at the erection of the Temple, and the other during the mission of our Saviour while on earth, — the one under the Jewish, the other under the Christian dispensation. But another inseparable objection was, the degree of Knights of the Red Cross, formed, fashioned, manufactured for New England and its dependencies; and our illustrious brother has well said that the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island has furnished the ritual which is now used in all the (Templar) Orders in the United States. Let us examine into the character of the Red Cross Order, and see if it is not as foreign to the Orders of Christian Knighthood as the parable of Christ is to the building of the Temple in the Mark Degree. And while upon this part of the subject, it will be proper to remark, that the same inconsistency is inaugurated by Webb, in introducing Pagan and Jewish ceremonies in the Christian Orders of Knighthood,

as was engrafted by him and his associates into the Royal Arch. In this sublime degree we have the Divine call of Moses, the erection of the Tabernacle in the wilderness, the sack of Jerusalem, the carrying away of the captives into Babylonish captivity, the proclamation of freedom, the journey back, the various incidents of the reconstruction of the Temple, occupying 1,025 years, being a perfect and complete medley, calculated to mystify the masonic student in his inquiries after truth; hence we agree with the Provincial Grand Commander of Knighthood in Canada, where he says, "we question the purity of Webb's teaching, not only in the Orders of Knighthood, but in the degrees of Masonry proper."

Let us, for a moment, examine into the history and ritual of this degree of Knight of Red Cross. The times and circumstances demand it of us as intelligent Sir Knights, although Pennsylvania Sir Knights, in the autobiography of Snow, have been characterized "as ignorant as mules." In Scotland and Ireland, the right is not insisted upon as a pass to the Templar Order. In Canada, by permission of the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, they impart as much information as will secure the admittance of their members into the Encampments in the United States. They regard the Red Cross as only a continuation of the Royal Arch Degree, commemorating the dangers encountered by the Jews in building the second Temple, and consequently is of Jewish and Pagan Order, and has no connection whatever with the Christian Orders of Knighthood, as based upon the birth, life, death, resurrection, and ascension of our Saviour.

Do you ask me, then, from whence is the degree of Knight of the Red Cross derived? I reply, it was manufactured by Webb and his associates from the Knight of the East or Sword, Knight of the East, and Knight of the East and West degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

The testimony of the learned Col. Moore, P.G.C., of Canada, is important on this point. He says: I have carefully examined the rituals of the Red Cross, used in the United States, as also that of the Knights of the Sword, East, East and West, as given in the Templar Encampments of Ireland, and in the Royal and Chapter of Scotland, being the same degree as that of the 15th of the Ancient and Scottish Rite, and 6th of the French. But, he adds, the third point of the Knight of the Sword must not be confounded with the 17th of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, bearing the same name, and consider that the ritual used in Ireland and Scotland (the one best adapted for us), *it being the original from which that of the Red Cross of the United States is taken*. In the Red Cross of the United States there are inconsistencies and inaccuracies, and has been much altered from the original.

A learned Sir Knight of Massachusetts, writes me April 19, 1865, that our Red Cross was taken from the "Irish Knights of the East and Sword;" nay, he further adds, "our Templar Ritual was made by Fowle and Gleason. Webb devoted his attention mostly to the Chapter degrees. Fowle was a very able man naturally, but had little education. Gleason was graduated at Harvard University, and was a refined scholar."

From the same source, I learn from my valued correspondent, that he himself does not know where the General Grand Encampment obtained the Rituals for the Orders of the Red Cross and of the Templar; but, he adds, I have no doubt they were obtained from Henry Fowle, deceased. The Maltese Ritual *originated* in Boston Encampment, at Boston. About twenty years ago, this ritual was adopted by our Grand Encampment, and has been used by our subordinates ever since. I think, indeed know, it was made arbitrarily, and that *it was not taken from any other Ritual.*

I am satisfied, says my learned correspondent, that the English Ritual was not in the possession of the Boston Encampment, and that, if it had been, the work would have been different from what it now is. The ritual then prepared, was more to fill up a vacuum, and supply a want, than for any other purpose.

Ten years since, when the Grand Encampment met at Hartford, Connecticut, the Maltese Order was stricken out, through the influence of Sir Robert Morris, and we *speak that we do know*, when we say that the reason for so doing was, that Sir Morris might present one of his own, — for the why and the wherefore, it will not become us to say.

Thus, Sir Knights of Pennsylvania, you will perceive that a discussion of vast and great importance has been unceremoniously thrust upon us. It may be, that as a kind Providence put it into the hearts of our fathers, sixty-nine years ago, to establish the First Grand Encampment, so He intends that we shall be the humble instruments of bringing light out of darkness, and harmony out of chaos. We have proven that the Ritual of the Orders of Knighthood, as practised and taught and enforced, is *not the old* Templar work of England, which our fathers brought with them, — some of whom came to this country as early as 1784, in possession of the Templar degrees, — and which did not embrace that strange, heterogeneous Order, Knight of the Red Cross, composed of Jewish and Pagan ceremonies, mixed together, and thrown in, by way of *ballast*, to keep steady the Orders of Christian Knighthood! To demonstrate the impracticability of the Red Cross Degree, in the Order of Christian Knighthood, may I not, with great truthfulness, say, that the Jew and Mahomedan who take the Royal Arch Degree, can, with equal propriety, receive the Red Cross Degree. We have the

acknowledgment of one of Massachusetts' most distinguished officers. We have the action of the General Grand Encampment of the United States in 1856, wherein, in Art. IV., Sec. 2 of the Constitution, it reads, The rule of succession in conferring the Orders of Knighthood, shall be as follows: 1st, Knight of Red Cross; 2d, Knights Templar; thereby ignoring the Order of Knight of Malta. We have the testimony of the lamented Hubbard, in his address in 1856, that the "intercalary degrees" were formerly unknown to our Order as essential to the obtainment of the Order of Knight Templar. We have the testimony of Past Grand Master French, in 1862, stating that a material change was ordered in the conferring of the Order of Knight of Malta; and, he said, I can see no reason why the regular work in conferring of that Order, should not be adopted, as it is in some, if not *all of those in Massachusetts*; that on September 4, 1862, it was enjoined by the Grand Encampment of the United States, upon all State Grand bodies, and subordinate bodies, under the jurisdiction of this Grand Body, to use the Ritual, a copy of which is in the possession of the M.E. Grand Master, being the same which is in use in the *jurisdiction of Massachusetts*.

In "The Freemasons' Magazine" of December, 1865, published by that distinguished Mason, Sir Charles W. Moore, whose name of itself is sufficient authority in every thing pertaining to Masonry, uses the following significant language:—

"In 1797, the Chapter (St. Andrews) united in the organization of a Grand Chapter for the Northern States. In the record of this year we find the following,—

"Voted, that the Knights of the Red Cross, by Br. Benjamin Hurd, Senior, be, and they are hereby permitted to make their records in the books of this Chapter."

Sir Moore says, "at this time the degree of RED CROSS HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE, and was conferred like that of the Templars, as an honorary degree."

Hence it is self-evident that our rituals have been tampered with, altered, changed, modified, to suit the whim and caprice of individual Sir Knights. As Pennsylvanians, therefore, let us make a united and decided effort to restore the old ritual of the Order, the ritual which was in use before the establishment of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, in 1797, and the ritual used by the Baldwin Encampment at Bristol, of Antiquity Encampment at Bath, the Observance Encampment at London,—which Encampments existed from time immemorial,—in the latter of which the Dukes of Kent and Sussex received the Orders of Knighthood, it being the same ritual used by the Duke of Kent on the 24th June, 1791; and by his successor, the Duke of Sussex,

6th August, 1812; and by his successor, the present Grand Commander, William Stewart, since May 10, 1862. This old ritual discards the Knight of the Red Cross, and confers 1st, *Knights Templar*; 2d, *Knights of St. Paul*, or *Mediterranean Pass*; 3d, *Knights of Malta*; and upon those who have been elected E. Commanders the degree of *Past Commander*. Of the correctness and authenticity of these degrees, we have a certified copy, transmitted from the Grand Conclave of England and Wales to Sir Col. W. J. B. M'Leod Moore, Prov. Grand Commander of Canada, with a Patent, dated 11th May, 1865, conferring upon your Historiographer the title of Past Deputy Provincial Grand Commander and Grand Prior, "with full power and authority to perform and exercise all and every the duties and functions vested in me by such rank;" and for so doing, this Patent shall be sufficient authority.

The question, therefore, recurs, what will the G. C. of Pennsylvania do? We answer unhesitatingly and boldly, that it is our imperative duty to return to the ancient work, and not remove the landmarks of our fathers. We cannot but proclaim these truths to the Templar world, which we have enunciated when an attack is made upon us and the work of our fathers. We ask all Templars, and all State Grand Commanderies, to assist us in the glorious work of restoring Templarism to its original ritual, as that practised by the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, and which has legitimately descended to them through the Encampments at Bristol, Bath, and London, and now in our possession. When this change is effected, the whole Templar world will then be united as a powerful family, bound together by the same ritual, the same landmarks, the same principles, acknowledging and worshipping the same Redeemer, and having inscribed upon our ancient and venerated banner the glorious living and dying sentiment of every Sir Knight—

"Non nobis Domine! Non nobis sed Nomini tuo da Gloriam!"

To assist the masonic student in his inquiries after truth, and in order that he may have facts before him which cannot be controverted, I have carefully prepared a full statement of all the Subordinate Commanderies holding Charters from and by authority of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, and masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, since 1794.

Whole No. since 1794.	Present No.	Name and Location.	Date of Dispensation.	Date of Charter.
1		Philadelphia		Feb. 14, 1794
2		Philadelphia		1795
3		Harrisburg		1795
4		Carlisle		1798
5		Pittsburg	Feb. 2, 1814,	May 2, 1814
6		Baltimore, Maryland	1790,	May 2, 1814
7		Rising Sun, New York	1808,	May 3, 1814
8		Washington, Wilmington, Del.		May 17, 1814
9		Philadelphia		Mar. 18, 1816
10	4.	St. John's, Philadelphia		June 8, 1819
11		Wivanda, Towanda		July 20, 1826
12		Holy and Undivided Trinity, Harrisburg	Nov. 22, 1826,	
13	1.	Pittsburg	May 13, 1847,	Sept. 16, 1847

[Here follows the list of subordinates from No. 14 to No. 34.]

All of which is respectfully and courteously submitted.

ALFRED CREIGH, *Historiographer*.

Your Committee cannot refrain from expressing their thanks to the learned Historiographer, for the very flattering manner in which he speaks of the Past Grand Master of this jurisdiction; and the Chairman of this Committee, especially, acknowledges the very high compliment thus paid him.

The early history of our knightly organizations is so obscure, that we hail with pleasure every attempt to explain their origin and throw light upon the darkness which envelopes their first existence. We are thankful that Sir Alfred Creigh has undertaken to give to his Grand Commandery a "History of Knighthood in Pennsylvania." It will be equally valuable to us in this jurisdiction, and if carried out in the twenty-three chapters, as proposed by him in a report to his Grand Commandery in 1860, will be gratefully received by every Templar in the United States.

The object of the "Historical Statement," referred to your Committee, is evidently to show that the Grand Body of Templars, as now organized in Pennsylvania, is entitled to rank this Grand Encampment, and that it should date its origin from the 12th of May, 1797. The Proceedings of the Grand Body of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have not misstated any historical fact. Pennsylvania has had its rightful position in every allusion made to its early organizations. The matters contained in the "Historical Statement" are not new to the Knights of this juris-

diction. In the Historical Sketch prepared by this Grand Body, and printed in 1864 on page 11, appears the following statement : —

“In 1797, a Grand Encampment was formed in Pennsylvania, which had exclusive jurisdiction over that State. This Grand Body faded away, so that in 1814 (as appears by documents on file in the Archives of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island), another Grand Encampment was formed, having subordinates at Wilmington, Delaware, and at Baltimore, Maryland.”

And a footnote adds, “See page 119 of Appendix to Proceedings of the Grand Encampment of the United States for 1862.”

The distinguished Historiographer also quotes from the address which he criticises, the admission, “that in Pennsylvania there was a Grand Encampment in the early part of this century, and that it professed to confer the Order of the Temple.”

Your Committee are therefore surprised that the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania should feel aggrieved, and should complain “of certain strictures upon Pennsylvania by the R.E. Grand Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.” The historical facts in relation to Pennsylvania have been known and stated publicly in all our proceedings wherever it became relevant.

“On the twelfth day of May, A.D. 1797, a convention of Knights Templars was holden at Philadelphia, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and expediency of forming a Grand Encampment,” and it was formed “on the 19th of the same month.” So says Webb in his “Freemasons’ Monitor.” This Grand Encampment died out completely, in some form or other, the circumstances and details of which it is to be hoped the learned Historiographer will give us in his forthcoming History.

The only other reference to this Grand Body, which your Committee have been able to find, is in the Proceedings of the Grand Encampment of the State of New York, June 3, 1842, when “Sir Samuel Maverick presented a petition setting forth that, in the year 1807, he was Grand Commander of Rising Sun Encampment of the city of New York,—being at that time the only Encampment in the State of New York,—who held his warrant

under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the State of Pennsylvania, — being at that time the only Grand Encampment in the United States, — who was Grand Captain-General of the same at the time. The warrant of Rising Sun Encampment was subsequently returned, and Columbian Encampment No. 1 formed, of which this petitioner has been a permanent and an active member," and prays to be confirmed as Hon. Past Grand Commander and permanent member, &c.

On the 15th of February, 1814, "A Grand Convention of Knights Templars convened, by appointment," at Philadelphia, with delegates from Encampment No. 1, Philadelphia; proxies from Encampment at Pittsburg; delegates and proxies from Rising Sun Encampment, city of New York; and delegates from Encampment No. 1, Wilmington, Delaware; and Encampment No. 1, Baltimore; and "on Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, 1814, the Constitution was agreed on," and the "Grand Encampment of Knight Templars in Pennsylvania, with jurisdiction thereunto belonging," was established and opened.

In 1823, this Grand Encampment, such as it was, expired; and "St. John's Encampment No. 4" — the only one in existence in Pennsylvania — lingered on until 1835, when its existence ceased, and Templar Masonry expired in Pennsylvania.

It is said that the General Grand Encampment of the United States granted a Dispensation to constitute Holy and Undivided Trinity Encampment at Harrisburg, Nov. 22, 1826. If so, the records of the General Grand Body contain no allusion to it.

On the 13th of May, 1847, the General Grand Encampment of the United States established an encampment at Pittsburg, Pa., which, together with two others afterwards located at Washington and Uniontown, in the same State, by the General Grand Body, formed April 12, 1854, the Grand Encampment, now the Grand Commandery, of Pennsylvania.

In 1848, St. John's Encampment No. 4, of Philadelphia, was illegally revived, and June 16, 1854, an illegal State Grand Encampment was organized, with four subordinates, under the patronage of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. In 1857, this Grand Body became extinct, and its subordinates were enrolled under the banner of the present Grand Body.

In the "Historical Statement," the learned Historiographer remarks, "Sometimes State pride, local interests, and a desire of immortalizing our own State, warps our better judgment; and, unfortunately, we publish our thoughts (intended only for our asylums) to the world."

Your Committee, in behalf of the Grand Officers of this Grand Body, disclaim any intent to misrepresent the historical truth; and they believe that nothing has been said in our Grand Asylum which we would not publish to the Templar world. Your Committee fear that some such pride, interest, or desire, may have warped the better judgment of the author of the "Historical Statement." In the Proceedings of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, 1855, there is an "Addenda," containing a letter written by Sir Knight Alfred Creigh, P.G. Commander of Encampment No. 2, which appears to be of so much consequence in this discussion that your committee incorporate it into this report.

It is my intention to respond to your inquiry with regard to the organization and existence of two Grand Encampments, both claiming jurisdiction over the degrees of Christian Knighthood in Pennsylvania.

After mature deliberation, I cautiously approach the consideration of a subject, in which some of the principles of our time-honored institution are seriously involved; and it shall be my intention to place these *intricate questions beyond even a reasonable doubt*, so that the masonic world can readily determine that the organizations of Knights Templars, existing in Philadelphia and Reading, were contrary to the ancient landmarks and acknowledged constitutions of the Order; premising, however, that I disclaim all intention of impugning the motives, or wounding the feelings of those who may differ with me on the questions necessarily involved in the issue.

It is not my intention, in an essay of this character, to inquire into the introduction of the degrees of Knighthood into the United States, nor their connection with ancient Craft Masonry. Two of the earliest masonic writers in Pennsylvania have settled both these questions, and which have a direct bearing upon the inquiry you have made; and, therefore, it is proper at this time to call your attention to it.

Dr. William Smith, in an edition to the "Ahiman Rezon," published by order of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Nov. 22, 1781, on p. xvi

of the preface to the work, says, "were it necessary, we might proceed to show, that from this *Ancient Fraternity* (Masonry), the societies or orders of Warlike Knights, and even some religious orders and societies have borrowed many of their wisest institutions, and most solemn usages." This is the only reference to Knighthood in the whole work, in which, however, the Royal Arch is recognized as the completion of Ancient Craft Masonry; for, on p. 50 of the same work, Dr. Smith says, "The Master of a particular Lodge has the right and authority of *calling his Lodge*, or congregating his members into a Chapter, at pleasure, upon the application of any of the brethren." Also, on p. 104, the same author says, "The members of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and all warranted Lodges, so far as they have abilities or members, have an undoubted right to exercise all degrees of the Ancient Craft; and, consequently, the *Royal Arch*."

To ascertain what was originally considered Ancient Masonry, I must refer you to the "rules and regulations for the government of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, held under the protection of, and supported by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, unanimously agreed to, and established at a Grand Chapter held in Philadelphia, Feb. 24, 1798, and confirmed in the Grand Lodge, 5th March, 1798." These rules and regulations are published in the "Freemasons' Companion, or Pocket Preceptor," by John Phillips, and printed in Philadelphia, 1805, and dedicated to the M. W. G. M. Israel Israels, Esq. On p. 130, I find these words, "Ancient Masonry consists of *four degrees*, the first three of which are that of the *Apprentice*, the *Fellow-craft*, and the sublime degree of *Master*; and a brother being well-versed in these degrees, particularly that of *Master*, is eligible, on due trial and examination by the Chief of the Chapter, to whom he shall have applied, and by them found worthy of being admitted to the *fourth degree*, the *Holy Royal Arch*." On p. 127 of the same work, I find that at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, held Nov. 25, 1798, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, approving the organization of a Grand Royal Arch Chapter; and the preamble on the other page referred to, is couched in these words: "Whereas, the Supreme Masonic Jurisdiction over all Lodges of Ancient York Masons, held in Pennsylvania, has uniformly been, and is duly and legally vested in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. And whereas, it is the acknowledged right of all regular Warranted Lodges, so far as they have ability and members to make Masons in the higher degrees, and as it is possible that some difference may exist, or innovations may be attempted to be introduced in those high degrees, which, for want of some proper place of appeal may create schism among brethren. And whereas, it is the prevailing wish of the Royal Arch Masons,

that a Royal Arch Grand Chapter should be opened under the authority of this Grand Lodge. Therefore —

“*Resolved, unanimously*, That a Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter be opened under the immediate sanction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.”

In the same author, p. 125, in the charge to a newly exalted companion, are to be found these words, “Having attained this degree, you have arrived at the summit of Ancient Masonry.”

Having thus traced Ancient Masonry in Pennsylvania, from 1781 to 1805, to consist of four degrees, the question will at once arise to the inquiring mind, at what time did the several orders of Knighthood become connected with the Masonic Institution? — for Webb, in his “Monitor,” p. 308, edition of 1818, says that, “the Orders of Knighthood compose no part of the system of Freemasonry.” Let this be, however, as it may, the author, in his edition of 1812, p. 219, says, “That a Convention of Knights Templars was holden at Philadelphia, 12th of May, 1797, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and expediency of forming a Grand Encampment;” which Grand Encampment was organized on the 19th of May, 1797. How long it continued in existence, we have not the means of ascertaining; but in 1805 a United States Grand Encampment was organized, by a Convention held in Providence, of the State Grand Encampments then in existence; but when this Grand Body ceased we do not know.

From the circular of St. John's Encampment No. 4, dated Philadelphia, May 25, 1849, we learn that a State Grand Encampment was in existence in 1814, from which Encampment No. 4 derived her authority to work; but in 1823 this Grand Body adjourned, and has never, to this day, been reorganized. But it appears, this subordinate Encampment No. 4 continued to meet from 1825 to 1835, when it temporarily adjourned, — although the Constitution from which it derived its authority to act requires every Encampment to make a return in every year, otherwise the warrant should be forfeited, *unless satisfactory reasons shall be given and admitted*; — although it is contended by St. John's Encampment, that the Constitution was altered on the 15th of June, 1823, requiring besides a failure of returns for two years, that six months' notice should be given by the Grand Encampment, and hence it is that the G. E. having ceased in 1823, and St. John's Encampment having no Grand Body to report to, continued to meet until 1835, when it adjourned, and did not assemble until April, 1848. After having laid dormant from 1835 to 1848, it reassembled, because the Constitution of the G. E. of Pennsylvania, Sect. 2, Art. 2, says that “the officers thus elected shall continue in office until their successors are duly elected.”

It is not my intention to discuss the question of this "holding over principle;" suffice it to say, that it is contrary to masonic law and masonic usages, and that officers cannot claim to hold their office through a series of years; hence it is conclusive that the reassembling of Encampment No. 4 was wrong and unmasonic.

In support of this position, I would remark, that Pittsburg Encampment No. 1, deriving her charter from the General Grand Encampment of the United States, which was organized on the 22d of June, 1816, and at its triennial meeting, was reported to have Grand and subordinate Encampments in twenty-eight States, issued a circular September 8, 1848, in which, after stating the organization of the Grand Encampment, and the cessation of Encampment No. 4, uses the following pertinent language: "The creature and creator both being dead, we cannot conceive of any power to resuscitate either," and in view of these circumstances, Sir Knights were cautioned against visiting the said illegal association, or holding fellowship with any one hailing therefrom.

The General Grand Encampment at its triennial meeting, held in Boston in 1850, sustained Pittsburg Encampment No. 1; and from the printed proceedings of that General Grand Body, p. 32,* I extract the following: "Your Committee agree to the conclusion arrived at by the Grand Master, that the association at Philadelphia, styling itself an Encampment of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders, is illegal, and justly subject to condemnation and non-intercourse on the part of all regular Encampments."

Having disposed of St. John's Encampment No. 4, which is the oldest of the Philadelphia "illegal" Encampments, we now turn to Philadelphia Encampment No. 5, Union Encampment No. 6, and Reading Encampment No. 7, which at present constitute the illegal Grand Encampment of the State of Pennsylvania, and the officers' names of which were published in your last Review.

From some unaccountable cause, it appears that there were no other subordinate Encampments under the charter of 1814, and consequently a new experiment must be resorted to, to add an additional Encampment, so that a State Grand Encampment could be organized. "The light shineth in darkness," and some of the members of No. 4 believed that the Grand Lodge is "the source of all masonic authority," and that the Grand Lodge could authorize the degrees of Knighthood to be conferred, in direct opposition to their very resolutions, etc., which I have explained to you at the beginning of this communication. Accordingly,

* See Reprint of Proceedings of General Grand Encampment, p. 155.

a number of Sir Knights applied to a Lodge of Master Masons, for the sanction of its warrant to open an Encampment of Knights Templars! A committee was appointed, who reported favorably, which report was adopted, although two brethren dissented. The subject went before the Grand Lodge of Masons, and was referred to the Committee on Landmarks. This committee reported that the action of the subordinate Lodges of Master Masons, in granting their warrants to open an Encampment of Knights Templars, was in accordance with masonic usages in Pennsylvania. This action has created Encampments No. 5, 6, and 7, which, together with No. 4, have organized the illegal State Grand Encampment (June 16, 1854), of which R. Sterling Wilson is M. E. G. M.

The legal Encampments in Pennsylvania, which have derived their authority from the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, are Pittsburg Encampment No. 1, at Pittsburg; Jacques De Molay Encampment No. 2, at Washington; St. Omer Encampment No. 3, at Uniontown; St. John Encampment No. 4, at Carlisle; Keystone Encampment, U.D., at Philadelphia; and Hubbard Encampment, at Waynesburg, U.D., from the G. G. E. of the United States.

From the foregoing remarks and authorities quoted, I deduce the following inferences:—

1. That the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, as early as 1795, only recognized the degrees of E.A., F.C., M.M., and R.A., as belonging to Ancient Craft Masonry.

2. That the "Ahiman Rezon," as published by the Grand Lodge in 1781, acknowledges the fact that the Order of Knighthood is based on the Masonic Institution.

3. That St. John's Encampment derived her authority from a State Grand Encampment, organized in 1814; but that this Grand Body having ceased in 1823, the jurisdiction of the State of Pennsylvania reverted to the Grand Encampment of the United States.

4. That Encampments of Knights Templars, deriving their authority from a Grand Lodge, or Lodges of Master Masons, is unwarranted in the history of Masonry.

5. That the General Grand Encampment of the United States is the only legitimate authority in the United States, from which a charter can emanate.

At the same session of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, a committee on the "*Illegal Association of Knights Templars in Pennsylvania*" submitted a report, which concludes as follows:—

In conclusion, as a matter of interest to Templars generally, and as a means of correct information, as to the true source and fountain of authority and jurisdiction over the Orders of Christian Knighthood in the United States, we beg leave to subjoin the following:—

In 1805, the first Grand Encampment of Knights Templars in the United States was organized at Providence, by delegates from Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and, in 1816, this Grand Encampment sent three delegates to a general convention of Knights Templars in New-York City, at which time the General Grand Encampment of the United States was duly organized. This General Grand Body has since that time continued in successful operation, and it now numbers twenty-eight subordinate State Grand Encampments, all acknowledging its jurisdiction; and we trust the time is not far distant when every State in the Union can boast of a Grand Encampment subordinate to the General Grand Encampment of the United States.

Your Committee offer the following:—

“Resolved, That the General Grand Encampment of the United States is the only true source and fountain of authority and jurisdiction over the Orders of Christian Knighthood in the United States.

“Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in authorizing the organization of a Grand Encampment of Knights Templars in Philadelphia, and assuming jurisdiction over the same, has invaded a jurisdiction independent of Ancient Craft Masonry, and over which, as an Order, she has no lawful authority, either by usage or custom.

“Resolved, That all knightly intercourse between the Sir Knights acknowledging the jurisdiction of this Grand Encampment and the so-called Knights Templars in Philadelphia, is hereby strictly interdicted.”

The report and resolutions were adopted.

Numerous extracts from the Proceedings of the General Grand Encampment, the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, and other Grand Encampments might be added to the same point; but Sir Alfred Creigh has so ably condensed the whole subject in the above letter that it is not necessary to go further.

Enough has been quoted to show, beyond doubt, that the Knights of Pennsylvania trace their genealogy through the Grand Encampment of the United States, to the Grand Encampments of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and of New York; and that they treat with disdain the idea that they are lineal descendants of any body of Knighthood, Grand or Subordinate, which existed in Pennsylvania previous to the year 1847.

It will be seen by the above letter that when it was necessary, in 1855, to investigate the legitimacy of the Encampments in Pennsylvania, this "St. John's Encampment No. 4 was illegal; that it had no power to resuscitate and revive its own existence; and that its reassembling was wrong and unmasonic." It will also be observed by the "Historical Statement," that when it became necessary, in 1866, to prove the continued uninterrupted existence and succession of Templar Masonry in Pennsylvania from 1797 to the present time, this St. John's Encampment No. 4 kept Templarism alive upon its altar from 1819 to 1847, and that even now the Knights of Pennsylvania turn their "eyes to the altar of St. John's No. 4, as pilgrims to their shrine at Mecca;" that it was not illegal, that it did have the power to resuscitate and revive its own existence, and that its reassembling was not wrong and unmasonic.

Your committee believe that the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, by their solemn recorded vote, — the Grand Encampment of the United States, by their equally solemn judgment, — and the learned Historiographer, by his publicly expressed opinion, by his acts and words, — are each and all forever estopped from denying that St. John's Encampment No. 4 came to an absolute end in 1845. This being fixed as an undoubted historical fact, we have but little difficulty in arriving at the proper conclusion.

A Grand Encampment was established in Pennsylvania in 1797, and became extinct. A second Grand Encampment was organized in that State in 1814, which became extinct in 1823, and its last subordinate died out in 1835. This was the end of Templarism in that State, — its age was completed, death came, its days and its years were numbered: if born anew, it must date its existence from the day of its new birth.

The General Grand Encampment of the United States first entered Pennsylvania in 1847, and a legitimate Grand Encampment was formed and first existed since 1816, in that State in 1854. This, then, is the true date of the new birth; from that year the Grand Body counts its years. Its precedence commences at that time. It cannot add to its youthful age the years of a dead and departed organization. That date of its birth is fixed and established. The statement made by our Past Grand Master,

that this Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is the oldest Grand Body of Knighthood upon this continent, was and still is absolutely true. It was not the first established in the country, but now is the oldest in existence.

It is not necessary to argue the proposition, that when the General Grand Encampment of the United States was established in 1816, the State of Pennsylvania immediately became part of its jurisdiction, and that every body of Knighthood claiming an existence in that State since 1816, which did not derive its existence through this Grand Body, or yield allegiance to it, was an illegal and unauthorized organization. The plain statement of this proposition is sufficient.

The last portion of the "Historical Statement" relates to the clause in the address of the Past Grand Master, concerning the ritual in use in the several Orders of Knighthood under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States. It is to be regretted that the learned Historiographer has considered it necessary to reflect upon the Fathers of this Grand Body, or upon the city of Boston, where they so earnestly labored for the rich inheritance which the Knights of the United States enjoy in common with us all. Boston was the first place upon this continent where the great lights of Masonry were displayed, and there is every reason to believe that the Order of the Temple was first instituted here, and long before it was known in any other portion of the United States. From this city of Boston, masonic light has emanated to every part of our common country.

In 1733, a Provincial Grand Lodge was opened here, and our masonic brethren of Pennsylvania, in 1734, lighted their fires from the flame which burned upon the altar of Masonry in Boston; and their first R.W. Master, the world-renowned Benjamin Franklin, had his birth in Boston, removed to Philadelphia, and presided over the craft. It would seem that our brethren in the State of Pennsylvania could find no occasion to reproach the city of Boston for its masonic position, character, or influence in the past. Have our estimable Fratres of the Temple in that State any reason to complain of Boston, or of the distinguished Knights who were so prominent in establishing the Orders of Knighthood in this jurisdiction, and of organizing the Grand Encampment of

the United States? It is to be presumed that the statement made in the autobiography of Sir Henry Fowle, concerning the ignorance of Knights whom he examined at Philadelphia, is the sole cause of any unpleasant feeling which may exist, if any does exist. This autobiography was written in 1836, at the request of the Knight in whose possession it now is, and was never intended for publication. Thirty years after it was written, and almost as many years after its author had departed this life, the Knight to whom it was addressed (Sir Charles W. Moore) thought it might throw some light upon our early history, and accordingly caused it to be published in the "Freemasons' Magazine," previous to which he had exhibited it to our Past Grand Master, who incorporated some portions of it in the address above referred to.

In June, 1816, when Sir Thomas Smith Webb, Sir Henry Fowle, and Sir Benjamin Snow went to Philadelphia, and met their Fratres for the purpose of forming a General Grand Encampment, it is very difficult to determine what kind of an organization existed in Philadelphia, or what ritual was used. In 1814, a Grand Encampment had been formed, with a jurisdiction extending into the States of Delaware, Maryland, and New York, as has already been stated.

Whatever the ritual and mode of array were, it is very clear that they were unknown to the visiting Knights from this jurisdiction. It must be remembered that in 1816 the ritual of Massachusetts and Rhode Island had been in use more than fifteen years, and that it was as well determined then as now. When, therefore, the representatives from this Grand Body witnessed the evolutions, mode of array, &c., of the Philadelphia Knights, and found that they not only entirely differed from the teachings of this Grand Encampment, but were entirely unlike any thing that they had ever before seen, read, or heard of, is it surprising that our venerable brother, Sir Henry Fowle, in writing the account to an intimate friend, should use the objectionable phrase to which allusion has been made. Surely our noble-hearted brethren of Pennsylvania can forgive this. If they had come here and examined our members at that time, they undoubtedly would have returned the same verdict. It only goes to show how utterly different the two modes were, and the assent

of the easily convinced Knights of the "City of Brotherly Love" to the judgment of their examiners, has more weight than our friend of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania is willing to give it.

The Historiographer, in his statement, complains that the Knights from New England made the degree of Mark Master a pre-requisite for all Knights Templars. But he forgets that long before 1816 a Grand Chapter of the Northern States had been established, the Grand Constitutions of which made the Mark Degree an absolute requirement for the degree of Royal Arch. The masonic wisdom and learning of the New-England States and New York had, upon mature reflection, determined that the three degrees of Masonry, the degrees of Mark Master, Past Master, and Most Excellent Master, were requisite for admission to the Royal Arch. This had been adjudicated, and the New-England brethren who went to Philadelphia were bound by the highest principles of honor, as members and officers of the General Grand Chapter and its subordinates, to remain true and steadfast to the Constitutions of that Grand Body. It was not in their power to make the demanded concession. The Mark Master's Degree, long before this, had been established and fixed in our American Chapter system, and it could not be removed. The Pennsylvania Grand Chapter has, since then, acquiesced in this system.

The learned Historiographer further says, "But another insuperable objection was the degree of Knights of the Red Cross, formed, fashioned, manufactured for New England and its dependencies."

Your committee believe that this degree of Knights of the Red Cross was not objectionable to the Knights of Pennsylvania in 1816.

The Constitution of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, established in 1814, commences thus : —

"Constitution of the Grand Encampment of Knight Templars and the Appendant Orders."

Article I., Section 1, has this provision : —

"The Grand Encampment shall extend," &c., "and preside over all such Encampments of Knight Templars and the Appendant Orders, as have been heretofore instituted," &c.

The fifth section reads thus : —

“ No charter or dispensation, for the institution of a new Encampment of Knight Templars with the Appendant Orders, shall be granted for a less sum,” &c.

By turning to the twentieth section of the article entitled “ By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations of the Grand and the Subordinate Encampments,” &c., an explanation of the words “ Appendant Orders ” is thus given : —

“ The Most Eminent General Grand Master may annually appoint one or more discreet and well-informed Sir Knight Templars, — who shall also be of the Order of Knights of Malta and Knights of the Red Cross, — as his Grand Visitor or Grand Visitors, whose duty it shall be, if required by any Encampment belonging to this Grand Encampment, to visit the same, and instruct them in the duties and regulations of the above Orders.”

From the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, established in 1814, it thus appears that the Order of the Red Cross and the Order of Malta were each appendant to the Order of the Temple, and were there conferred ; and that the Historiographer cannot be correct in stating that the Order of the Red Cross was an “ insuperable objection ” to the Knights of Pennsylvania.

The eminent Historiographer makes the statement “ that our rituals have been tampered with, altered, changed, modified, to suit the whim and caprice of individual Sir Knights.” He calls upon Pennsylvanians to make an effort to restore the old ritual of the Order, in use before the establishment of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania in 1797.

It appears that he has been deputed by the Provincial Grand Commander of Canada as “ Past Deputy Provincial Grand Commander and Grand Prior.” The Historiographer has certainly changed his views since 1858, for in that year he made a report as “ Chairman of the Committee on Costume and Jewels ” to his Grand Commandery, in which he not only says, “ It is true, our Grand Commandery is but in the infancy of its being,” but also remarks, “ that where any discrepancies arise, it shall be our object to make them conform as near as possible to what Templar Masonry requires in America. Your Committee are induced to

make this remark, from the fact that Symbolic, Capitular, Cryptic, and Chivalric or Templar Masonry, has all more or less undergone such changes that each has respectively become Americanized."

Again: "As your Committee remarked in a former part of this report, our Order has become Americanized; and hence we feel persuaded that it is our duty not only to recommend, but to urge upon the representatives of the Sir Knights of Pennsylvania the propriety, the necessity, and the expediency of substituting for the helmet or the cap the *three-cocked Revolutionary hat*."

In this report our illustrious Frater appears to be filled with the American idea, and to be warmed into the expression of the most patriotic sentiments. He even alludes to the "declaration of the inalienable rights of man," made in the city of Philadelphia, a declaration which contains expressions not flattering to our Freres across the water and the border.

Fired by the American sentiment, and the exalted idea of Americanizing the Order of the Temple, he closes this portion of the report with the following eloquent language:—

"Sir Knights, let us, the descendants of the most illustrious and valiant patriots that ever graced the earth, assume as our head-dress neither the helmet nor the undress military cap, but the glorious, time-honored, and ever-to-be-revered three-cocked Revolutionary hat, adorned with the Templar's Cross; and while the *one* shall tell us of the chivalric scenes of old, when the Sir Knight, clad in armor, fought the infidel, sword in hand, *in defence of innocent maidens, helpless orphans, destitute widows, and the Christian religion*, the *other* will speak to our hearts of American glory, American fame, and that deathless immortality, which is destined to the patriots of our American Revolution,—aye, more destined to our American patriots than the historic fame which now surrounds the valorous deeds of the Christian warriors, who marched to the Holy Land to rescue the sepulchre of our Saviour from the hands of the infidels. Let us in this consecrated city,—the city of Brotherly Love,—breathing the very atmosphere of freedom, such as our ancestors breathed when they appealed to high heaven for the justice of their cause, and, upon the altar of the Temple of Liberty, swore an abiding union of head, of hearts, and of hands, for the defence of their rights,—let us, too, 'proclaim this day, an indissoluble union between the Templar cross and the Revolutionary hat, a union eternal as the existence of civil liberty, and immortal as the principles of the Christian religion.'"

As has already been stated, nothing has yet been made public as to ritual, form of array, or titles of the officers of the Grand

Encampment of Pennsylvania, which was established in 1797. It is to be inferred from what is said in the "Historical Statement," that its author believes that it was not like the English Templar ritual, inasmuch as he is desirous of restoring that in use before its establishment. But we have evidence in the Constitution of the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment of 1814, which tends to show that it was entirely unlike the English Templars', or that of this jurisdiction. It provided for a Grand Master, Grand Generalissimo, Grand Captain-General, Grand Standard-Bearer, Grand Chancellor, Grand Recorder, Grand Treasurer, Grand Sword-Bearer.

It would readily be inferred from the above-named officers, that an attempt had been made in the organization of this Grand Body to imitate that of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

In the "full statement of all the Subordinate Commanderies holding charters from and by authority of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, and masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, since 1794," appended to the "Historical Statement," appears Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, whose dates of charters are respectively set down, Feb. 14, 1794, 1795, 1795, and 1796. Since the Historiographer has asked, "Will the learned Sir Knight inform us how and by what authority St. John's Encampment, of Providence, R.I., was instituted?" we answer, by precisely the same authority by which these four bodies were instituted. They were each and all voluntary associations, organized without legal authority from any Templar Grand Body.

Since the date of the charters are given in the above list, will our learned Frater inform us, if these four bodies ever had charters, and, if so, what Grand Body granted them?

Your Committee consider it to be a legitimate part of their duty to give an account of the origin, progress, and history of the three Orders of Knighthood now practised under our American system. In doing this, it is not necessary to enlarge upon what the Order of the Temple was in Europe previous to its introduction into this country. That history is open to all, and can be traced with such light as our Euro-

pean brethren have seen fit to afford us. Suffice it to say, that in 1733, when Masonry was established in America, this Order existed in England, and was connected with the Masonic Institution. Your Committee are unable to state what the Templar ritual was at that time; but it is fair to presume that it was not very different from that used in that country at the present time.

Thirty-six years after the first institution of Masonry upon this continent, we find that the Knights Templars' Degree was conferred in the city of Boston; and there is every reason to believe that it existed here some years previously, — so soon did this Knightly Order follow Masonry into this new field of its future triumphs.

Your Committee have examined the ancient records of Saint Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter in the city of Boston, and find that at the first meeting mentioned in its records this Order was conferred. These records commence with the date of August 28, 1769, with the Body in full and perfect organization. Every thing previous to this has been lost; and this Chapter has now no means of fixing its original organization, and consequently dates its existence from this time. But it is apparent, from an examination of these records, that there was a previous volume.

The following is an extract from the record of the first meeting of which there is any existing knowledge: —

"At a Royal Arch Lodge, held at Masons' Hall, Boston, New England, August 28, 1769. . . .

"The petition of Br. William Davis coming before the Lodge, begging to have and receive the Parts belonging to a Royal Arch Mason, which being read, was received, and he unanimously voted in, and was accordingly made by receiving the four steps, — that of an Excellent, Super-Excellent, Royal Arch, and Knight Templar."

This Body held regular meetings until March 26, 1773, when troubles coming on which resulted in the Revolutionary War, it was temporarily closed, and was not opened until March 20, 1789, when it again resumed its labors.

In the meetings of this Lodge, up to December, 1795, the "Knight Templar Degree" was regularly conferred, and mentioned in the records in various ways.

September 18, 1769, it was "*Voted*, That Br. Samuel Sumner

receive the four degrees of a Royal Arch Mason," meaning the four steps of Excellent, Super-Excellent, Royal Arch, and Knight Templar.

May 28, 1789. "A petition of Br. Elisha Sigourney coming before the Lodge, and begging to be raised to the sublime degree of an Arch Mason, &c., was unanimously accepted and received to a Knight Templar."

January 7, 1790. "The degrees to Knight Templar were conferred on Br. Ephraim Carter."

October 28, 1790. "The degree or honorary degrees of Knight Templar was conferred on Br. Andrew Newell."

November 24, 1791. The form of the record is again changed to the phraseology used in the record of August 28, 1769. The record, also, for several meetings, is thus expressed: "Advanced to Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar."

May 7, 1794. A new code of by-laws was adopted, more extended than those in use before. The third section commences thus: "No brother shall be advanced to a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar without the unanimous ballot of the brethren present," &c. Subscribed to these by-laws appears the name of Henry Fowle, although he was not advanced to the Royal Arch until 1795, and after the report of the committee of conference, March 4, 1795.

December 3, 1794. A committee was appointed "to meet and confer with a committee from the Royal Arch Chapter, held at Newburyport, on such matters as may be interesting to both Chapters."

March 4, 1795. This committee reported, after which the words "Knight Templar" no longer appear on the records.

May 18, 1796. A committee was appointed to revise the by-laws.

June 15, 1796. They reported a new code of by-laws, with "Knight Templar" omitted, which was accepted. This is explained in this way: it is most likely that the Chapter at Newburyport had been in the habit of conferring the "Knight Templar Degree" in the same manner that St. Andrew's Chapter had. In 1795, an Encampment of Knights Templars was established at Newburyport, and this committee of conference was undoubt-

edly for the purpose of seeing if these Chapters, or Royal Arch Lodges, as they were then called, would relinquish the right to confer the Templar Degree, which they then enjoyed, and of obtaining their consent to the establishment of the Encampment. The result clearly shows that the object sought for was amicably adjusted.

We find, then, that the "Knight Templar Degree" was regularly conferred in St. Andrew's Royal Arch Lodge, at Boston, from August 28, 1769 (and probably for some time before this), until March 4, 1795, when the Newburyport Encampment of Knights Templars was established; and the clear inference seems to be, that whatever right this Royal Arch Lodge claimed to have to confer this degree, was transferred by means of a committee to this Encampment. The Encampment was established without any authority, save what it may have obtained from the Royal Arch Lodges at Boston and Newburyport.

February 8, 1797. The records of St. Andrew's Chapter have the following vote: "*Voted*, That the Knights of the *Red Cross*, by Br. Benjamin Hurd, Jr., be, and they hereby are permitted to make their records in the books of this Chapter." This is the first mention of "Knights of the Red Cross," in America, which your Committee have been able to find.

The first edition of Webb's "*Monitor*," published in 1797, at Albany, New York, although it speaks of other Orders of Knighthood, makes no reference or allusion to the Order of the Red Cross. How long before this it had been cultivated here, from whence it came, and how it originated, we have no certain knowledge. This is its first introduction into the masonic world of America, so far as can now be ascertained.

October 24, 1797. The records of St. Andrew's Chapter contain this entry: "A lesson was communicated by Companion Webb of Hanmer." This, in all probability, has reference to Thomas Smith Webb, of whom we shall have occasion to speak hereafter; for on that day he was in Boston, and presided over a Convention of Royal Arch Masons, preparatory to the formation of a Grand Chapter.

March 12, 1802. Boston Encampment of Knights of the Red Cross was formed, with Sir Henry Fowle as Sovereign Master, and continued in existence until March 15, 1806.

August 23, 1802. "The Knights of the most noble and magnanimous Order of the Red Cross and of Malta, and of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, residing in the town of Providence," formed and opened St. John's Encampment at Providence, R.I., Sir Thomas Smith Webb, Grand Master.

December 21, 1805. A meeting of Knights Templars was held at the house of Sir Henry Fowle, at Boston, Mass., when Boston Encampment was formed and opened, Sir Henry Fowle Grand Master.

May 6, 1805. The Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island was established by a convention of Knights Templars from Newburyport Encampment, St. John's Encampment, and Boston Encampment, which Grand Body, with each of its original subordinates, is now in a flourishing existence.

This is the succession of Templar Masonry in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

It is probably impossible to determine, with absolute precision, what was the ritual used in "Saint Andrew's Royal Arch Lodge." There are reasons, however, which induce the belief that when originally introduced into that Lodge, it was the same ritual, substantially, now used by the "Grand Conclave of the Royal Exalted Religious and Military Order of Masonic Knights Templars in England and Wales."

Two members, at least, of your Committee, are familiar with this last named ritual. In the prayer for admission into this "Conclave," we find the following:—

"A poor pilgrim from a far country, who has regularly served in all the inferior degrees of Masonry, honorably passed the Chair, in due form, been exalted Excellent, Super-Excellent, Holy Royal Arch Mason, and now humbly begs to be admitted to the Supreme Degree of a Knight of the Tabernacle, commonly called a Masonic Knight Templar."

A comparison of the language here used, with that found in the records of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Lodge, would seem from the similarity to induce the belief that each proceeded from the same source originally. The Templar ritual now in use in the United States, and the English ritual above referred to, when compared, will be found to bear intrinsic evidence of a common origin. It

is impossible for your committee to be more particular in their statements.

By whom this Templar work was introduced into Boston, we are also ignorant. But in 1764, Moses M. Hayes came to Boston with a large number of masonic degrees, commissioned by Stephen Morin, as Deputy Grand Inspector General of North America of the Scottish Rite. It is possible that he may have introduced the degrees conferred in "St. Andrew's Royal Arch Lodge." For, in 1769, the Massachusetts Grand Lodge was established at Boston by Gen. Joseph Warren, under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In this Grand Lodge, Moses M. Hayes became active,—from 1788 to 1791 being its Grand Master. These degrees were introduced into Boston soon after his arrival, and as he was in possession of so many masonic degrees, it is not improbable that he had those of the Templar and Malta Orders; there are also other reasons for believing that Hayes introduced them, but your committee will not enlarge upon this branch of the subject.

Whatever this ritual was which "St. Andrew's Royal Arch Lodge" used, from whence it came, or by whom it was introduced, it is evident that there was no regular Body to care for and preserve it, or save it from constant changes. The "Templars' Degree" was considered an honorary degree only. It is so called in the records of "St. Andrew's Royal Arch Lodge," above quoted.

Webb, in the first edition of his "Monitor," published at Albany in 1797, remarks on p. 181, under the title of "Observations on the Order of Knights Templars and Knights of Malta":—

"Although these degrees compose no part of the system of Masonry, yet as they are not at present conferred on any but Masons, and as many Encampments are established in different parts of the world, under the sanction of Masons' Lodges, it may not be useless to give a sketch of their history."

And in his second edition, published in 1802, and in his third, published in 1805, he speaks of the several Orders of Knighthood as being under the sanction of masonic assemblies, and of being conferred in America as honorary degrees only.

It is evident, from an examination of the first edition of Webb's

"Monitor," published in 1797, that the several Scriptural lessons there used in the Templar and Malta Orders, are the same as those in use at the present day, and that the regalia and form of array were substantially the same as now existing in this jurisdiction.

But where did Webb obtain this information in 1797? Thomas Smith Webb was born in Boston, October 30, 1771, and reached his majority in October, 1792. Having removed to Keene, New Hampshire, he was initiated into Freemasonry in Rising Sun Lodge, in that town (chartered by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts), probably in that or the following year (1793). He married his first wife at Boston, Mass., and, in 1797, (so says Rev. Paul Dean, who delivered his eulogy,) he removed to Albany, during which year he published the first edition of his "Monitor." Sir Ebenezer Wardsworth, of Albany, who from 1819 to 1826 was Grand Sword-Bearer of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, and who was associated with Webb, masonically, when he resided at Albany, has informed one of your committee (Sir Charles W. Moore) that Webb was active in establishing Temple Encampment at Albany, when located there. In this first edition of his book, he claims to be a Knight Templar and Knight of Malta; and Rev. Paul Dean, in his eulogy, says that he received the higher degrees at Philadelphia. Sir Alfred Creigh claims that he received the Order of the Temple at Philadelphia. There is no evidence where he received this Order. If he received it at Philadelphia, then he undoubtedly obtained such information as he published in the first edition of his "Monitor" from the Knights of that city. If so, then the "innovations upon our landmarks, rites, ceremonies, and customs," existed and were practised in Philadelphia, as well as in Boston.

It makes very little difference where Webb was Knighted. At the time he received the Order, it was conferred as an honorary degree, and he *could* have been made a Templar at Boston. From the fact that he married his wife at Boston, and was probably there frequently, it is most likely that the Order was conferred upon him there. So far as is known, there is no existing record showing where Henry Fowle, or Webb were made Templars. In 1797, Webb is known to have been in Boston, and the evidence is

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conclusive that previous to that time he was there more than once. Can it be shown that Webb was in Philadelphia prior to 1797?

In the interview at Philadelphia, in 1816, and in his reports concerning it, nothing can be found which tends to show that he received the Order in that city. It is very likely that he would have alluded to it, or that Fowle, in his account, would have spoken of it, if such was the fact.

It is well known that the early history of these degrees has been veiled in mystery, and it is more than probable that when Rev. Paul Dean, and others before him began the inquiry, they found that the only Encampments which were published as existing in 1797, were in Philadelphia, and that, therefore, the conclusion was hastily arrived at that Webb must necessarily have been created a Knight there. Your Committee believe that he received the Order at Boston.

In 1800, Webb removed to Providence, R.I., and on the 20th of November in that year, he was admitted to membership in St. John's Lodge No. 1, in that town. At that time the ritual of the Order was undoubtedly loose and unsatisfactory. It existed as it had come down for more than thirty years in irresponsible hands, and like the Lodge and Chapter work of that date, needed the labor of a careful and judicious workman to adjust it. Soon after Webb went to Providence, he became acquainted with Benjamin Gleason, then an undergraduate in Brown University, in the town of Providence. The memory of Gleason still remains fresh in this jurisdiction. He was an accomplished scholar, and an ardent, enthusiastic admirer of Masonry, and for many years was one of the Grand Lecturers of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He not only taught the masonic lectures out of Massachusetts, but also delivered public lectures upon other subjects, which attracted much attention. He went abroad, and lectured in the English Lodges, and was highly complimented on his system.

Gleason was connected by marriage with one of the members of your committee (Sir Charles W. Moore), with whom he was on the most intimate terms. From frequent conversations, ranging through a period of many years, this member of the committee obtained the following facts from Sir Benjamin Gleason:—

While Gleason was in college at Providence, he became deeply interested in Masonry, and was advanced to the degree of Knight Templar. He thus became acquainted with Webb and Fowle, two of the most zealous masonic students in this part of the country. Their attention was early directed to the Templar ritual then in use, and it appeared to them necessary for its success, that it should be modified and arranged in such a manner as to adapt it to the use of Encampments. They accordingly revised it, each doing his share of the labor. But little was added. That part known as the "soliloquy" was prepared by Gleason, and was entirely new. Webb and Fowle had more to do with arranging the work and details. Both being accomplished, effective workmen, and knowing what was required, they were able to give to the ritual all that was needed in these particulars. When the work was completed, the lectures were prepared. Thus were they arranged in systematic form, as the lectures of the Lodge and Chapter had been before. Prepared and adopted, this ritual superseded the old work. Encampments could be established, and a uniform, fixed ritual could be entrusted to them. Thus originated the Templar ritual in use throughout the United States.

The essence of the English ritual is preserved in the new one. It is better adapted for the purposes of work, more effective, gives instruction in a much more forcible manner, and is more comprehensive than the English ritual. Its tone is more elevated, and it is better suited to our system of instruction. The whole service is far superior, in our judgment, to the ritual which the Historiographer praises so much.

The Order of Malta, as early as 1797, as appears by Webb's "Monitor," was associated with the Order of the Temple. The English ritual, above referred to, retains a portion of what we include in the Order of Malta, viz., all that which relates to the unbelief of Thomas. It is evident that the distinguished Fratres who modified the Templar ritual did nothing in reference to this. It unquestionably stands just as it did in 1797. That portion relating to the shipwreck of St. Paul is peculiar to the Order. In this country it was associated with the Order of the Temple, and conferred in its asylums. It was never known as a distinct

ceremonial until very recently. In 1838, when one of your committee (Sir Charles W. Moore) was Commander of Boston Encampment, he prepared a separate ritual for this Order, for the use of his Encampment. His only purpose was to give a distinct form and ceremony to the few incidents of the Order, and it was not his object to have it adopted or used elsewhere. In 1840 this Grand Encampment approved of it, and directed its subordinates to make use of it. Since then it has also received the approval of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

As has already been stated, the Order of the Red Cross cannot be traced back further than to 1797, in this country, when it was found existing at Boston, Mass. Samuel Cole, in "The Freemasons' Library and General Ahiman Rezon," published at Baltimore, 1817, on p. 319, under the title "Knight of the Red Cross," remarks: "This Order has not, until of late years, been practised in America. I have, indeed, conferred with well-informed Knights who received the degree in Ireland; — perhaps it may have originated there; — be that as it may, it has found its way into our books, and is practised, though very imperfectly, in some of our Encampments, usually preceding the degrees of Knights Templars and Knights of Malta." Sir Michael Furnell, Provincial Grand Master of North Munster, Ireland, in a correspondence with one of your committee (Sir Charles W. Moore) some years since, speaks of this degree as existing in Ireland. It is evident that this Order had its origin in the Scottish Rite; and it is probable that it was introduced into this country, substantially in its present form, directly from Ireland.

In 1802, a Council of this Order was established at Boston, and from it originated Boston Encampment. The same year, St. John's Encampment was formed at Providence, R.I., and this Order was conferred therein. In the edition of Webb's "Monitor," published in 1802, this Order is mentioned for the first time. So far as is now known, this Order, and that of Knights Templars and Knights of Malta, were the only Orders of Knighthood known and conferred in Massachusetts and Rhode Island previous to the formation of St. John and Boston Encampments. It was evidently the object of those distinguished Knights, Webb, Fowle, Gleason, Snow, and their associates, to place these Orders under some

established government. Hence all the Orders which were then conferred here were placed under the charge of Encampments, — which bodies alone had the power of conferring them. It was their object to have every branch of the Masonic Institution regularly organized, with proper governing bodies for each, and to which each degree then practised should respectively appertain. It was for this reason, undoubtedly, that the Order of the Red Cross was embodied in the Encampments having governing powers over Knighthood. Irresponsible independent masonic organizations were thus brought under appropriate regulations and control, and provision was made against the future existence of such bodies.

The example set in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, thus early, was copied in various other States in some form; so that, in 1816, the General Grand Encampment of the United States was established, and the system of government which existed here was adopted for the government of Knighthood throughout the country. Had we space, much more could be said upon this interesting subject. The government of these Orders, as well as all of the degrees of Masonry in the so-called York Rite, became completely Americanized and adapted to our peculiar democratic notions. The necessity of some government was apparent, and that form was accepted which appeared to be most agreeable to our political ideas. The original theory of knightly discipline was entirely lost sight of, and individual liberty was guaranteed to every Knight admitted to the Order. As, in 1789, the government of the Episcopal Church of the United States was remodelled, — providing for a separate diocesan organization in each State, with a general convention of bishops, and a clerical and lay representation from each of the States once in three years, thus revising and adapting the Church of England to the altered political circumstances of the country, — so was Knighthood, which we derived from the same England, revised and changed, and for the same reason. The separate independent sovereignty of each State impressed itself upon the different organizations and societies existing in the country, and Knighthood following the example set by other national institutions, preserved in each State its Grand Encampments, independent, supreme, and sovereign, except only

in those particulars in which jurisdiction was yielded to the General Grand Body of Templars of the United States.

The Knights of Pennsylvania early attempted to form such a government, but were unable to extend it over the entire country. Those of this jurisdiction, from some reason, were more successful. The American system of ritual and government has been firmly established here, not only in Masonry proper, but in all its departments. To change it would produce a revolution which would endanger its prosperity, if not its very existence.

The Order of the Red Cross, to which the Historiographer is so averse, could not be erased from the Orders of Knighthood appendant to that of the Temple, without creating ill-feeling and discord in our harmonious assemblies. The ritual of the Templar Order can never be remodelled, as proposed by the learned Historiographer. His knowledge of that ritual must impress this fact upon him. Suffice it to say, that if the Grand Encampment of the United States was not prepared to accept the report of the learned committee on "*devotional service*," made by the V.E. Sir Robert McMurdy, Grand Prelate, at its Sixteenth and last Triennial Grand Convocation, then there is very strong reason to believe that that Grand Body would not favor the ritual which is now "practised by the Grand Conclave of England and Wales." The objections raised against that service would operate with much more force against the proposed ritual.

Of the Order of Malta, it can with truth be said that we have no ritual. The Grand Encampment of the United States, for want of any, has adopted the brief ceremonial used in this jurisdiction. The English ritual of this Order is not much favored by your Committee. It remains, however, for the Grand Encampment, at some future Triennial Convocation, to examine into its merits; and if, upon calm and careful deliberation, it should be adopted, it is to be hoped that it would be universally acquiesced in throughout the jurisdiction.

Your Committee have already extended this report much beyond their original intention; and they feel that they have but entered upon the important and interesting historical subject which they have attempted to discuss. It would require a volume to give a full and complete history of Knighthood in this

jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that some Knight will at some time undertake to perform the labor.

In conclusion, your Committee desire to say, that to the distinguished Frates, Webb, Fowle, and Gleason, the Knights not only of this jurisdiction but of the United States are indebted for the harmonious system of Masonic Knighthood which now exists throughout this wide-extended country. To them and to their fraternal labors we owe a debt of gratitude. Let it be our duty to recall their virtues from time to time, and appreciate the labor of love which they performed for us and our successors. If we revere the memory of those who founded the State, let us also cherish the memory of those brethren who brought forth Knighthood out of confusion, and laid the foundation of our present system on such a broad and substantial basis. Let us remember that the most enduring monument of their honor, uprightness, and integrity as Men, Masons, and Templars, can be found in every asylum of Knighthood, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the river St. Croix to the Gulf of Mexico, in the beautiful and impressive ritual which they Americanized, and in the system of government which they also Americanized.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM S. GARDNER.
CHARLES W. MOORE.
JAMES HUTCHINSON.

The Grand Master then delivered his —

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

SIR KNIGHTS, — Through the kind protection and blessing of the Supreme Ruler, we are permitted to assemble in Grand Encampment, and greet each other on this the sixty-first anniversary of our organization. Our first duty is to render praise and thanksgiving to Him who has graciously preserved us from the "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday." With heart and voice it becomes us to say, — "Non nobis, non nobis, Domine, sed tuo nomini da gloriam."

In entering upon the duties of the office to which you were pleased to elect me with so great unanimity, I was fully conscious that I could not bring to the performance of its duties that distinguished ability and masonic scholarship of my eminent predecessor, by which our Grand Encampment was elevated to a more worthy, dignified, and honorable position than it had ever previously secured. I could only hope that an ardent love for the Order, and a true devotion to its interests, might enable me to "walk by the same rule, and mind the same things" that had characterized his administration. Though following, "*non passibus æquis*," yet I would at least go in the same direction.

It has been my study and labor to preserve carefully the ancient landmarks of the Order, — not that we should be wedded to a blind and stupid conservatism, or venerate a practice simply because it is old while it does not possess intrinsic merit; but we would conserve in this Grand Encampment the true and the beautiful in our work and ritual, which have been made venerable by age, and sacred to us by the usage of the fathers. They indeed have passed away, but their works follow them. And it is not an unworthy ambition in us, their sons, to "preserve inviolate the laws and constitutions" received from them. This is the more important, because of that natural tendency in active minds to change, improve, and adapt all things to a living present, which, when kept within due bounds, is not only commendable, but the source of all true reform and progress, but which is so liable to degenerate into mere innovation, and the destruction of real good, without substituting any thing of true value in place of the good destroyed. I should be unworthy of any position among you, and especially of the highest office in your gift, if I could prove recreant to that spirit of true conservatism which has always characterized this body.

This unwillingness to change has sometimes subjected us to seeming reproach on the part of eminent Templars in other jurisdictions, whose grand bodies, as compared with ours, are but of yesterday; but we accept this seeming reproach as deserved commendation. We have always claimed and exercised supreme jurisdiction over the Orders of Knighthood within our territorial limits. Within our jurisdiction we acknowledge no earthly power

above us, so long as we adhere to the ancient landmarks of the Order. And so jealous were we of any assumptions that might be made over us by the Grand Encampment of the United States, when it ceased to be the *General* Grand Encampment, that from that time, in all official obligations and candidates admitted, we have required obedience to the Constitutions and General Regulations of the same, only "so far as they shall conform to the ancient landmarks of the Order."

It is the cause of no little surprise to us in this Grand Encampment, to find in the published proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania such questions as the following, designed to inflict a severe rebuke upon the Grand Commandery of Indiana:—

"After all this, we may well pause to ask if the Grand Commandery of Indiana has a Charter? If so, what authority granted it?"

Does the writer above suppose that the Grand Commandery of Indiana exists by virtue of a Charter from the Grand Encampment of the United States? Was the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania created by such a Charter? If these are indeed chartered bodies, then are they of right, even within their own jurisdictions, *subordinate* bodies, and the reproof designed, in the questions above quoted, well deserved.

We have existed as a regular organization for the past sixty-years, but neither at the beginning, nor during any part of that time, by virtue of any Charter or warrant from a superior body; nor have we ever acknowledged any organization in the United States superior to us within our own jurisdiction. It is a new view to us that any grand body in Masonry exists by virtue of a Charter. If the worthy and honored Templars in other jurisdictions have supposed that we owed a chartered allegiance to the Grand Encampment of the United States, no wonder that they have sometimes accused us of insubordination.

The advantages of this General Grand Encampment, to which we have always been true and loyal, even when we have denied its assumed prerogative to determine what titles and regalia shall obtain within our own jurisdiction, are both apparent and important. There can now be no discussion or strife among State

Grand Bodies in reference to extending their jurisdiction over unoccupied territory. We do not and cannot claim the right to grant a Charter or dispensation to a competent number of Knights Templars residing in Nevada or Idaho. The Grand Encampment of the United States alone has jurisdiction, and must continue to exercise it until a competent number of subordinate Encampments in such Territory shall unite to form their own Grand Body. It has also been useful in securing, to a great extent, a uniformity in the work and ritual of the Orders of Knighthood. Its triennial assemblies afford most pleasant and convenient opportunities for the leading Templars of the United States to meet in fraternal conference, compare views, and promote the general interests of the Order. And if, in its future assemblies, it shall be as sparing of legislation as in its last meeting at Columbus, Ohio, we may have good hope of its continued prosperity and usefulness.

The past has been a year of general and gratifying prosperity throughout our jurisdiction. Peace and harmony have prevailed. So far as I have been able to discover, there are no unhappy jealousies existing between different Encampments. The fraternal and connecting bond is strong, and has been promoted by frequent interchange of visits and knightly courtesies among the several Encampments. The uniformity in the work and ritual, and the fidelity of our subordinates to the old landmarks, well deserve your commendation and praise. I have nowhere found a spirit of innovation and trifling that sometimes creeps in to destroy the solemnities of our ceremonies. The dignity of the Order is appreciated and maintained.

At our last Annual Assembly the subject of drill was, by vote, referred to the Grand Council. I have not been able to ascertain precisely what was intended by such reference. The Grand Council has prepared no formal report upon the matter; but we have been attentive to the subject referred to us, and in our official visits have given such instructions and advice as the condition of the Encampments in respect to drill seemed to require. We have seen no reason to change our time-honored custom of making the Senior Warden the commander of the lines, and the drill-master of the Encampment. Most of our Encampments are

fortunate in securing for this office a Knight of military experience ; so that, with care, attention, and practise, all necessary drill is readily secured. Whether this action on the part of the Grand Council meets all the expectation of the Grand Encampment, in specially referring this subject to them, I am unable to determine.

The popularity of this Order is still increasing in our jurisdiction, and a very large number of companions have been knighted during the past year. At my request, your Right Eminent Grand Recorder has prepared a full list of our subordinates, giving the number of members in each, and the number knighted the past year, a copy of which I here present to you.

Name of Encampment.	No. Knighted.	Number of Members.
1. SAINT JOHN	29	161
2. BOSTON	33	468
3. NEWBURYPORT	15	17
4. WASHINGTON	5	38
5. WORCESTER COUNTY	10	82
6. SPRINGFIELD	18	105
7. DE MOLAY	15	212
8. HOLY SEPULCHRE	15	85
9. PILGRIM	10	119
10. PALESTINE	21	106
11. MILFORD	4	80
12. SAINT BERNARD	6	75
13. CALVARY	17	123
14. HAVERHILL	16	91
15. OLD COLONY	29	99
16. SUTTON	51	94
17. BETHANY	6	55
18. WINSLOW LEWIS	16	53
19. JERUSALEM	5	42
20. HUGH DE PAYENS	27	107
21. SAINT OMER	25	14
22. BERKSHIRE (U.D.)	24	
Total	897	2,226

In arranging for the official visitations required by the Grand Constitutions, Boston, Washington, Milford, and Calvary Encampments were assigned to your Right Eminent Deputy Grand Master Sir William W. Baker. Saint John, Worcester County, Holy Sepulchre, and Saint Bernard Encampments were assigned

to your Right Eminent Grand Generalissimo Sir Thomas A. Doyle. Palestine, Old Colony, Sutton, and Bethany Encampments to your Right Eminent Grand Captain-General Sir Benjamin Dean. The remaining Encampments I agreed to visit officially, with such additional visits as I might be able to make, or circumstances might demand.

December 4, 1865, I installed the officers of St. John Encampment, Providence, assisted by Sir Thomas A. Doyle, Grand Generalissimo, and Sir William B. Blanding, Senior Grand Warden. This Encampment, as you will learn from the official report, is enjoying a healthy and vigorous existence.

On the 5th of December last, I presided at the election, and installed the officers of Calvary Encampment, Providence, assisted by Sir Stillman White, Grand Commander of Saint John Encampment, and Sir Levi L. Webster, Past Grand Commander of Calvary Encampment; your Right Eminent Senior Grand Warden was installed Grand Commander. The official report will inform you of the condition of this Encampment.

December 18, by invitation of Sir William Sutton, Grand Commander of Winslow Lewis Encampment, I visited that Encampment at Salem, and installed the officers who had been elected at the Annual Assembly. Your Right Eminent Grand Standard-Bearer was reinstalled Grand Commander, with a zealous and efficient board of officers associated with him.

January 17, by request, I visited Sutton Encampment, New Bedford, and installed the officers elect, assisted by Right Eminent Senior Grand Warden Sir William B. Blanding, and Sir Levi L. Webster, Past Grand Commander of Calvary Encampment. From the exemplification of the Work and Ritual of the Orders of Knighthood, as given by this Encampment at our Semi-Annual Assembly in May last, and from the official report which will be given you, you will be fully assured of the excellent condition of this Encampment.

I called a Special Assembly of the Grand Encampment February 14, for the purpose of constituting Hugh De Payens Encampment, and installing its officers. The Masonic Hall at Melrose having been destroyed by fire, the Encampment assembled at Freemasons' Hall, Boston, where they have continued since that

time to hold their assemblies. The Grand Encampment was opened in Ample Form, and the new Encampment constituted according to the beautiful and impressive ritual prepared by Past Grand Master Sir William S. Gardner. I installed the Grand Commander, and the Right Eminent Deputy Grand Master installed the remaining officers. This new Encampment had about one hundred Sir Knights in line, and with their new and rich regalia they presented an imposing appearance. Their ladies and several invited guests were present, and the occasion was one of very great interest. But few, if any, Encampments in our jurisdiction have commenced their chartered existence under such favorable circumstances.

On the last day of February, I made an official visit to De Molay Encampment, Boston, accompanied by the officers of the Grand Council: Right Eminent Sir William B. Blanding, Senior Grand Warden; Right Eminent Sir William Parkman, Grand Treasurer; Right Eminent Sir Solon Thornton, Grand Recorder; Right Eminent Sir William Sutton, Grand Standard-Bearer; Right Eminent Sir William S. Gardner, Past Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States; Sir Henry Mulliken, Grand Commander, and Sir Henry W. Warren, Generalissimo, of Saint Bernard Encampment.

The order of the Temple was conferred in a solemn and impressive manner. The Grand Commander and his officers showed themselves familiar with the ritual, and were evidently ambitious to adhere fully to the ancient landmarks without attempting to make innovations. The Grand Officers were most courteously received, and treated with every knightly attention.

At the request of Saint Bernard Encampment, I assembled the Grand Council, the Grand Wardens, and the Grand Standard-Bearer, at Freemasons' Hall, Boston, on the fifteenth day of March, for the purpose of assisting the Right Eminent Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States in consecrating three new and most elegant banners which had been presented to that Encampment. The ritual of consecration had been prepared with much care and skill by Right Eminent Sir William S. Gardner, who, as official representative of the Grand Encampment of the United States, presided on the occa-

sion. The ladies of the Sir Knights of Saint Bernard Encampment, with a large number of invited guests, were present, and formed a most imposing assembly. This ceremony of consecration, in full and ancient form, was new in this jurisdiction, and excited very earnest attention on the part of all present, and evidently gave entire satisfaction to all. The magnificent banquet which followed was also fully appreciated and enjoyed.

March 30, I visited Pilgrim Encampment, Lowell, accompanied by Right Eminent Sir William W. Baker; Right Eminent Sir Benjamin Dean; Right Eminent Sir William Sutton; Sir Charles C. Dame, Generalissimo of Boston Encampment, and Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; Sir Lorin L. Fuller, Grand Commander of Hugh de Payens Encampment; Sir E. Dana Bancroft, Grand Commander of Jerusalem Encampment; Sir John Eldred, Grand Commander of Washington Encampment; Sir Tracy P. Cheever, Grand Commander of Palestine Encampment; and Sir George E. Stacy, Grand Commander of Milford Encampment.

The work was on the Order of the Temple, and was performed in a most satisfactory manner. The venerable Prelate of this Encampment, Sir William North, is worthy of special mention and commendation. At the organization of the Encampment, in 1855, he was elected Prelate, and has been continued in the same office till the present time. He has been absent from two assemblies only of his Encampment during all this time. Once he was absent from the city on necessary business, and once he was in attendance at a Communication of the Grand Lodge, in which he held an official position. His masonic zeal does not abate as old age creeps on, but the fire of youth, and the vigor of a warm and loving heart still characterize his masonic labors. The members of Pilgrim Encampment justly venerate their noble Prelate, and hold him in the warmest and strongest affection of loving hearts. A life-like and well-executed portrait of their beloved Prelate had been hung in the Hall, and was uncovered to the loving gaze of the Sir Knights on the evening of our visitation. A gold-mounted cane, with a suitable inscription, was also presented to him in behalf of the Encampment, by Sir William F. Salmon, the Grand Commander.

How much do such pleasant scenes add to our comfort and happiness while performing the pilgrimage of this life. He who lives a true life not only secures happiness for himself, but contributes happiness to others.

April 16, in company with Right Eminent Sir Benjamin Dean; Most Worshipful Charles C. Dame; Sir Tracy P Cheever, Grand Commander, and several others, officers and members of Palestine Encampment, I visited Winslow Lewis Encampment, Salem. The Encampment exemplified for my inspection the work on the Order of Malta. This new Encampment is in a healthful and prosperous condition; and while it honors the name of our beloved Past Grand Master Sir Winslow Lewis, he is also honored in having his name attached to so commendable a body of Templars.

May 7, at the earnest invitation of Sir Tracy P Cheever, Grand Commander, I visited Palestine Encampment, accompanied by Past Grand Master Sir Winslow Lewis, and Right Eminent Sir William Parkman. The military skill and experience of the Grand Commander have secured a commendable drill in this Encampment. The work on the Order of the Red Cross was well rendered, with careful fidelity to our ancient ritual. The "feast of reason and flow of soul," which accompanied the banquet, was one of the most pleasant occasions of the kind I have ever enjoyed.

On the 16th of May, in company with many distinguished Knights of other jurisdictions, I visited Boston Encampment, and was most cordially received by the Grand Commander Sir Wyze-man Marshall, and the officers and members of this old and honored Encampment. The Order of the Red Cross was conferred with the correctness and impressiveness characteristic of this venerable Encampment. The official report of the Deputy Grand Master will give you more definite information of the present condition of this Encampment.

On the 28th of May, I assembled the Grand Encampment at South Boston, for the purpose of constituting Saint Omer Encampment, and installing its officers. The Grand Encampment was opened in Ample Form, and proceeded to the Asylum of the new Encampment, which was duly constituted in accordance with

the ritual already referred to. I installed the Grand Commander ; your Grand Captain General, Right Eminent Sir Benjamin Dean, and the Deputy Grand Master installed the remaining officers. The ladies of the members were present with several invited guests, and the occasion was one of much interest. The new Masonic Hall has been fitted up with much care and expense, and in excellent taste. I made a subsequent visit to this Encampment on the 1st of October, and installed the officers. The officers and members all sought to make my visit pleasant and agreeable. The work on the Order of Malta was illustrated. I have never seen it better done. The Encampment is yet small in numbers, but they have a truly select body, and are fully determined to guard carefully the entering avenue to their Encampment. They deserve success, and I have no doubt will secure it.

On the 18th of June I visited Springfield Encampment. Right Eminent Sir William W. Baker ; Right Eminent Sir William B. Blanding ; Past Grand Master Sir William S. Gardner, and Sir William F. Salmon, Grand Commander of Pilgrim Encampment, accompanied me. The work was on the Order of the Temple, which was conferred in a solemn manner, and with careful attention to the work and ritual as they have received it. . . . They are true and faithful Knights, and manifested a cheerful readiness to listen to such suggestions as I thought proper to make to them. They received me and those who accompanied me with great courtesy and kindness. On the following day, June 19, they accompanied me and the Sir Knights whom I have mentioned, in full regalia, as my escort to Pittsfield, to visit Berkshire Encampment, now under Dispensation. For this act of courtesy and kindness I would here again express my grateful appreciation and acknowledgment.

Berkshire Encampment, whose Dispensation you continued in force at our Semi-Annual Assembly in May last, was visited on the evening of the 19th of June. I found the officers were making commendable progress in becoming familiar with the work and ritual of the Orders. Several of them are gentlemen who have become skilled and eminent in other departments of Masonry, and are capable of becoming well skilled in the Orders of Knighthood. They conferred for our inspection the Order of the

Temple, and their work, considering that they were but learners, and were just beginning to go alone, was worthy of much commendation. They had not yet paid attention to the necessary drill, but assured me that that department of the work should be attended to.

They will probably make application at this Annual Assembly for a Charter, and I can most cheerfully recommend that it be granted.

Haverhill Encampment, having decided to celebrate the anniversary of Saint John the Baptist by an excursion through a part of the pleasant scenery of New Hampshire, extended, through their Grand Commander Sir George Wingate Chase, a cordial and generous invitation to me to accompany them on their pilgrimage. I "accepted their kind and generous offer," and enjoyed, with the officers and members of this Encampment, a pleasant pilgrimage that will long be remembered. At Dover, and at Concord, I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with the officers and members of Saint Paul and Mount Horeb Commanderies, and several of the officers of their Grand Commandery. The knightly courtesy and generous hospitality which we received in this neighboring jurisdiction, will be gratefully remembered by all. Special attentions were tendered to me, as the representative of this body, that were duly acknowledged on your behalf. Such interchange of knightly courtesies not only helps to extend our acquaintance among the members of the Order, but tends also to excite within us all the better feelings of our nature.

At our Semi-Annual Assembly in May last, as appears by the Records, Sir John N. Pike, and other Knights Templars of Newburyport, petitioned this Grand Encampment for the restoration of their ancient Charter. By vote of the Grand Encampment you authorized me to restore the Charter, on condition that the consent of Haverhill Encampment should first be obtained. The deference shown, by this condition, to Haverhill Encampment, was felt and acknowledged by them. On the 16th of June I received a letter from Sir John N. Pike, enclosing an official communication from Haverhill Encampment, certifying that the Encampment had, by vote, consented to the restoration of the Charter of Newburyport Encampment. This communication I have placed in

the hands of the Grand Recorder. By subsequent intercourse with the officers and members of Haverhill Encampment, I became assured that they not only consented to the reorganization of this old Encampment, but cheerfully recommended it; so that the best state of feeling now exists between these neighboring Encampments.

I directed the Grand Recorder to restore the Charter, which is dated May 8, 1808; and on the 5th of July visited the Sir Knights at Newburyport, reorganized them under the Charter, and installed their officers.

The occasion was one of great joy, especially to the old members, who could remember the former days of prosperity. They could but rejoice to see this old Charter once more in their possession, with the prospect of a healthy existence for their Encampment. It is one of the pleasant features of our Order to see with what loving tenacity our old members retain their interest in the institution. This Encampment was instituted in 1795, and received its Charter of recognition at the date above mentioned from this Grand Encampment, signed by Thomas Smith Webb, Henry Fowle, and Jonathan Gage, as the first three officers of this body. By our law of precedence this Encampment now ranks as third, and will be so recognized in the jurisdiction.

Sir John N. Pike was installed as Grand Commander, who, with the other officers and members, seemed ready to engage with earnestness and zeal in the good work before them.

On the 10th of October I visited Hugh de Payens Encampment, accompanied by Right Eminent Deputy Grand Master Sir William W. Baker. I was agreeably surprised to find so large, so vigorous, and so noble a body of Templars. This Encampment is an honor to the jurisdiction, and deserves your highest commendation for their faithfulness and zeal. The work was on the Order of the Red Cross, which was accurately performed. I endeavored on this, as on other occasions of the kind, to make my visit not one of mere ceremony, but to carry out, as far as possible, the intention of the Grand Encampment in requiring these official visits. My suggestions were very kindly received, and the officers and members seemed to vie with each other to

make my visit to them as pleasant and agreeable to myself as possible.

On the 16th of October, I visited Haverhill Encampment for the purpose of witnessing their work on the Order of the Temple, and installing their officers. I was accompanied by Sir Lyman Dike, Captain-General of Hugh de Payens Encampment. Several other Sir Knights had been invited, but were otherwise engaged.

The work was rendered with carefulness, precision, and fidelity to the ritual. The drill of this Encampment is superior to most, and excelled by none of the Encampments of this jurisdiction. The pleasant courtesies I have received from the Grand Commander and members of this Encampment will never be forgotten.

On the 18th of October, I visited Jerusalem Encampment at Fitchburg, witnessed their work on the Order of the Red Cross, and installed their officers. The Grand Commander Sir Edmund Dana Bancroft, our Right Eminent Grand Lecturer, and who is also Senior Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, manifests the same accuracy and fidelity here as in the other departments of Masonry. The work was well executed, and this young Encampment promises a true and useful life. Here, as on all former official visits, I received the respect due to the first officer of your body, and those pleasant personal courtesies that are always so agreeable.

In January last I received application from Right Eminent F. J. Calhoun, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State of Connecticut, asking permission for Palestine Commandery, New London, to confer the Orders of Knighthood upon Companions Stanton Hazard and John J. Babcock, whose residence was near New London, though just within our territorial limits. The nearest Encampment to them in our jurisdiction is some fifty miles distant. I thought the request was reasonable, and cheerfully yielded jurisdiction.

Subsequently, in the month of April, on a similar application, and for like reasons, I yielded jurisdiction for C. W. Marstin and B. F. Underwood. I was assured that all these Companions were worthy of the Orders of Knighthood, and it afforded me much pleasure to extend to a sister jurisdiction this courtesy.

I have thus summed up all my official acts that are of sufficient importance to be reported to you. If I have been preserved from committing any grave blunders, it is greatly due to the kind counsel, advice, and assistance which I have received from our esteemed Past Grand Masters Sir Charles W. Moore and Sir William S. Gardner. I have had frequent occasion to consult with them, and they have been ever able and willing—and in the most kind and cheerful manner—to give me the help I have needed. The Grand Master, who, in the circle of his official duties, shall touch upon these two parallel lines, cannot greatly err in the suitable discharge of his official trust.

The utmost harmony and fraternal feeling have existed between the Grand Officers, and our intercourse with each has been exceedingly pleasant. Throughout the jurisdiction our leading Templars have recognized the duty and importance of maintaining the dignity and purity of our institution.

The Right Eminent Grand Recorder has prepared a list of the proceedings of other Grand Bodies, which have been received during the past year, that he will read to you. In these proceedings our Grand Encampment receives its full share of attention, and generally in a very courteous and knightly spirit. I find in some of the Reports of Committees on Foreign Correspondence a wonder and regret expressed that we do not favor the Templar world with our share of such productions. Doubtless there are those among us who could write a report on such a subject, but we are not to “the manner born.” As reviews, they are generally so brief and general as to be of little worth. As matters of history, they are so wanting in facts and details as to be of little or no value to the masonic historian. As a temptation for mere gossip and chit-chat, they are dangerous to the high dignity and honor of the institution. I presume we shall still continue the even tenor of our way, and try to live in the future, as we have in the past, without a Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

In closing, I would remind you, that while we are careful to guard the outward forms and ceremonies of our Order, we should maintain, in all their brightness and purity, those divine principles upon which our institution is founded. The soul of kindness,

the spirit of love, are the grand characteristics of this Order. Perhaps I cannot better close, than by quoting the following extract of an old poem, in Arabic style, by Leigh Hunt:—

“ Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight of his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold:—
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the Presence in the room he said,
‘ What writest thou?’ — The Vision raised its head,
And with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answered, ‘ The names of those who love the Lord.’
‘ And is mine one?’ said Abou. ‘ Nay, not so,’
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerly still; and said, ‘ I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow-men.’

“ The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night
It came again, with a great wakening light,
And show’d the names whom love of God had bless’d,
And, lo! Ben Adhem’s name led all the rest.”

On motion of R.E. Sir Benjamin Dean, it was *Voted*,
That the Address be referred to a Committee of three.

The following reports of the R.E. Deputy Grand Master,
the R.E. Grand Generalissimo, and the R.E. Grand Cap-
tain-General were read:—

Report of the Deputy Grand Master.

To the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

I have the honor to submit my official doings as Deputy Grand Master for the past year.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 25, 1865, accompanied by Sir Henry W. Warren, I visited St. Omer Encampment, South Boston (U.D.), and witnessed the work on the Order of the Temple. This body is officered by gentlemen of great masonic character and intelligence, active members of other Encampments for many years, and present and past members of this Grand Body. Their exemplification of the Order, and general appearance, gave great

promise of future excellence and growth,—this section of the city affording abundant masonic material.

On Friday evening, Dec. 1, I visited St. Bernard Encampment, and, at the request of its Commander, installed its officers. This institution retains its high character for correctness and propriety in work and ritual, and the rigid enforcement of its By-Laws. The work of the Encampment is limited by its own action, and a proposition is now before it to further restrict the work, by limiting the number upon whom the Orders can be conferred annually to eight.

On Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1866, I accompanied the Grand Encampment, and assisted in constituting Hugh De Payens Encampment of Melrose, and installed its officers. The assembly was graced by a large number of ladies, which added much to the interest of the occasion. At a subsequent period, Wednesday, Oct. 10, I again accompanied the Grand Master on his annual visitation, and witnessed the work on the Red Cross. I had occasion to speak in terms of commendation of this young Body, while under dispensation, and of the correctness of its work. The promises then made have been confirmed. Unlike most institutions, this Encampment seems never to have known childhood or youth, but, like Minerva, to have sprung into existence armed and in full proportion; it now numbers one hundred and twenty-five, and promises to be one of the largest Encampments in the jurisdiction.

On Monday, May 28, I accompanied the Grand Body to South Boston, and assisted in constituting St. Omer Encampment, and installed its officers. An elegant entertainment, graced by a large and attractive assembly of ladies, concluded the interesting services.

On Monday, June 18, with the Grand Master and Sir William S. Gardner, Deputy Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, and others, I attended Springfield Encampment, Springfield, and subsequently, by invitation, visited Berkshire Encampment, Pittsfield (U.D.). The work in both bodies was on the Order of the Temple, which was commented on by the Grand Master. The remainder of the time was profitably occupied in giving instructions and corrections in the ritual and work.

On Wednesday, Sept. 19, I visited Boston Encampment, accompanied by Sir P. A. Ames, Past Commander of St. Bernard En-

campment, and Sir William F. Davis, Commander of De Molay Encampment. The delegation was received as the representatives of this Grand Body, with that flattering courtesy for which their Commander is so eminently distinguished. Witnessed the work on the Red Cross, given in a very correct and impressive manner.

Although without the limit of my official relations, it may not be improper to mention a pleasing circumstance that occurred at the last meeting of Boston Encampment, — a compliment extended to their oldest Grand Commander and member, and the oldest Past Grand Master of this Grand Body, Sir Abraham A. Dame, who for more than forty years has been an active member of that Encampment. The presentation of a beautiful watch and chain to Sir Abraham A. Dame, was made in an eloquent and felicitous manner by Sir Wyzeman Marshall, and was happily replied to by the recipient, who referred to his past services in the institution, the history of the Encampment, and its position and influence during the antimasonic excitement. Remarks were also made by Past Commander Sir John K. Hall.

On Tuesday, Oct. 2, with Sir P. A. Ames and Sir Nicolas Van Slyck, I visited Calvary Encampment, Providence, and witnessed the work of the Red Cross. This Encampment maintains its character for efficiency and drill, and although its work in quantity has not equalled that of former years, it has sufficient to keep it in a healthy working condition.

On Monday, Sept. 24, accompanied by Sir F. L. Winship, I visited Milford Encampment, Milford. It being the annual meeting for election of officers, no work was in preparation. I however installed their officers, and witnessed their opening and closing services. Their Commander, Sir George E. Stacy, evinces a thorough appreciation of the importance of his office, and will undoubtedly do much by his precept and example to rank his Encampment among the most flourishing in the jurisdiction.

In summing up the results of these and other informal visits made by me the past year, I am impressed with the air of prosperity and contentment that appeared to abound throughout the jurisdiction. I have heard nothing of strife or ill feeling between or among the subordinate Encampments or their individual members. While I have noticed little to criticise or condemn, I have

seen much to praise and applaud. There still continues slight dissimilarity in the work and ritual, which, at present, perhaps, is unavoidable. At some future time I think it will be worthy of suggestion that the work be annually exemplified by the Grand Lecturers, assisted by officers carefully selected for the occasion, with the understanding that the work, as approved, shall be uniform throughout the jurisdiction.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM W. BAKER,

Deputy Grand Master.

Report of the Grand Generalissimo.

To the M.E. Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Your Generalissimo reports, that by reason of ill health for the greater portion of the present year, he has been unable to visit officially the four Encampments assigned to him by the M.E. Grand Master, viz., St. John, Worcester County, Holy Sepulchre, and St. Bernard. He was present at the official visitation to De Molay Encampment by the Grand Master in February last, and witnessed with much pleasure the work of the Order of the Temple.

He was also present at the consecration of the Banners of St. Bernard Encampment on the 15th of March last; the impressive ceremonies of that occasion will long be remembered with satisfaction. This Encampment has also been visited officially by the R.E. Deputy Grand Master.

The Encampment of the Holy Sepulchre, your Grand Generalissimo is happy to report, is doing good work, and prospering under its present officers.

He has been present at several meetings of St. John Encampment, and has the pleasure of reporting that this Body is more flourishing than for many years. Its finances are in a satisfactory condition; and this, the oldest Encampment of your jurisdiction, is as vigorous as at any period of her history.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS A. DOYLE,

Grand Generalissimo.

Report of the Grand Captain-General.

To the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

During the past year I have visited officially four Encampments. My first visit was to Palestine Encampment, on which occasion I was accompanied by Sir Charles Robbins, Sir Clement A. Walker, Sir D. McBean Thaxter, and Sir N. A. Apollonio.

I found this Encampment in a very flourishing and healthy condition. The cordial welcome we received, and the generous hospitality with which we were entertained, were both in accordance with the practice of the Order in its early days, and characteristic of Palestine Encampment. There is another noticeable feature of this Encampment, namely, a pleasant and unmistakable genuine harmony and good fellowship among the members, which gives a peculiar charm to all its assemblies.

My second visit was to Old Colony Encampment, on which occasion I was accompanied by Sir Benjamin Pope and Sir Edward H. Brainard.

I found this Encampment enjoying its full share of prosperity, and its officers and members in the zealous discharge of their duties. This Encampment occupies a very fortunate position. It is so situated as to embrace within its members the most active and energetic of the surrounding Lodges. The members are gentlemen, who have not only exhibited their enthusiasm for Masonry by the interest they have taken in its labors, but they are also of high standing and respectability in the communities where they reside. Their accessions to the ranks of the Order are not merely an addition of numbers; they bring also an increase of strength, and are a material addition to the good will and good repute of the institution itself.

I did think of omitting my visit to Sutton Encampment, because its excellence had been so manifest to this Grand Body at its last semi-annual Assembly in Providence. At the suggestion of the Grand Master, however, I changed my mind. My visit was a satisfactory one. I found the Encampment at labor; and work in Sutton Encampment means a patient and careful discharge of every duty,—a patient and careful working of the Orders in

all their details. The work was the same, both in language and execution, with that exhibited by them to this Grand Encampment. In its condition I found nothing wanting.

My last visit was to Bethany Encampment. This Encampment has about eighty members, and is favorably situated for a supply of work. Owing to the illness and other arduous public duties of its Grand Commander, who at the recent election retired from office, meetings of the Encampment had not been held at all times in conformity with the requirements of this Grand Encampment, nor in conformity with its own By-Laws. The By-Laws had also, on some occasions, been suspended to facilitate the admission to membership in the Encampment. I found the Encampment to have many zealous and excellent members. There was a manifestation of awakening zeal and energy, — a determination to do, — which will ensure a most excellent report in the future. The officers and members thanked me for the frankness with which I pointed out their errors, and pledged themselves to the faithful observance of every duty in the future. I would therefore recommend that a vote be passed confirming all the proceedings of Bethany Encampment during the past year.

BENJAMIN DEAN,
Grand Captain-General.

On motion of Sir Charles C. Dame, it was *Voted*, That the Reports of the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Generalissimo, and Grand Captain-General, be accepted.

On motion of Sir James Salisbury, it was *Voted*, That the proceedings of Bethany Encampment during the last year be ratified and confirmed in accordance with the recommendation in the Report of the Grand Captain-General.

The hour having arrived at which, by vote of the Grand Encampment, the election of officers should be held, the M.E. Grand Master called to the Chair Past Grand Master Sir William S. Gardner, to preside during the election. Sir Levi L. Webster, Sir Wyzeman Marshall, and Sir William F. Davis, were appointed a Committee to receive, sort, and count the votes.

The following officers were then elected : —

M.E. Rev. Sir CHARLES H. TITUS, Phenix, R.I. . Grand Master.
 R.E. Sir WILLIAM W. BAKER, Boston, Mass. . Deputy Grand Master.
 R.E. Sir HENRY BUTLER, Providence, R.I. . . Grand Generalissimo.
 R.E. Sir BENJAMIN DEAN, Boston, Mass. . . . Grand Captain-General.
 E. Sir JOHN W. DADMUN, Boston, Mass. . . . Grand Prelate.
 E. Sir WM. B. BLANDING, Providence, R.I. . . Senior Grand Warden.
 E. Sir WM. S. SHURTLEFF, Springfield, Mass. . Junior Grand Warden.
 E. Sir WILLIAM PARKMAN, Boston, Mass. . . Grand Treasurer.
 E. Sir SOLON THORNTON, Boston, Mass. . . . Grand Recorder.

Past Grand Masters Sir James Hutchinson, Sir Winslow Lewis, and Sir James Salisbury, Past Deputy Grand Master Sir John McClellan, Sir Charles C. Dame (M.W. Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts), and R.E. Sir Thomas A. Doyle (M.W. Grand Master of Masons in Rhode Island), were appointed a Committee to introduce the M.E. Grand Master elect to the Grand Asylum for installation.

The Grand Encampment being formed in due array, the Committee, accompanied by the Grand Master elect, entered the Grand Asylum.

The E. Grand Prelate administered the official obligation, and addressed the Throne of Grace.

The Grand Master elect was installed into his high office, and proclamation thereof made by the Grand Warder.

The Grand Master made the following appointments : —

E. Sir TRACY P CHEEVER, Chelsea, Mass. . Grand Sword-Bearer.
 E. Sir WILLIAM SUTTON, Salem, Mass. . . Grand Standard-Bearer.
 E. Sir HORACE DANIELS, Pawtucket, R.I. . Grand Warder.
 E. Sir HENRY P. PERKINS, Lowell, Mass. . Grand Captain of the Guard.
 E. Sir EBEN F. GAY, Boston, Mass. . . . Grand Sentinel.

The above officers were installed into their respective offices, and proclamation thereof made by the E. Grand Warder.

On motion of Sir John K. Hall, *Voted*, That the M.E. Grand Master be authorized to appoint two Grand Lecturers for the ensuing year.

The M.E. Grand Master appointed Past Grand Master Sir Abraham A. Dame, of Boston, Mass., and E. Sir E. Dana Bancroft, of Groton Junction, Mass.

The E. Grand Recorder reported that he had received during the past year printed proceedings of the following Grand Encampments, to wit:—

MAINE.	TENNESSEE.	ILLINOIS.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	NEW JERSEY.	ALABAMA.
VERMONT.	IOWA.	INDIANA.
CONNECTICUT.	VIRGINIA.	LOUISIANA.
NEW YORK.	KENTUCKY.	OHIO.
MICHIGAN.	PENNSYLVANIA.	MISSOURI.

Sir Thomas A. Doyle, E. Sir William S. Shurtleff, and Sir Charles C. Dame, were appointed a Committee to whom was referred the Grand Master's Annual Address.

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, was then closed in Ample Form.

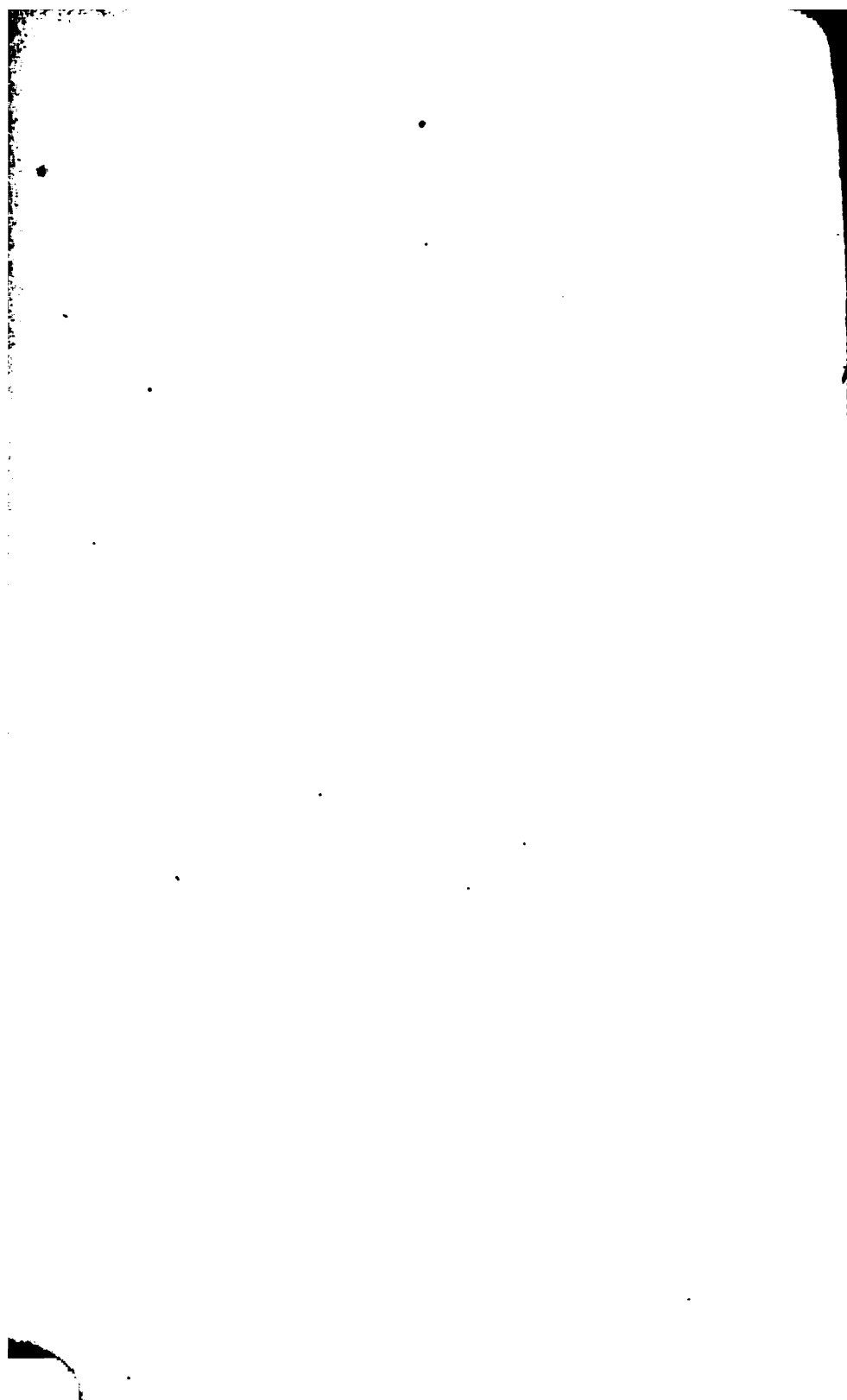
A true abstract of the proceedings at the Special, Semi-Annual, and Annual Assemblies of the Grand Encampment.

Attest,

SOLON THORNTON,

Grand Recorder.





ORGANIZATIONS.

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**ENCAMPMENTS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE
GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS AND
RHODE ISLAND, 1866-67.**

(ARRANGED ACCORDING TO RANK.)

IN GRAND ENCAMPMENT, Oct. 28, 1859.

Voted, That the several Encampments take precedence in this Grand Encampment according to the dates of their original charters.

1. SAINT JOHN	Providence, R.I.
2. BOSTON	Boston, Mass.
3. NEWBURYPORT	Newburyport, Mass.
4. WASHINGTON	Newport, R.I.
5. WORCESTER COUNTY	Worcester, Mass.
6. SPRINGFIELD	Springfield, Mass.
7. DE MOLAY	Boston, Mass.
8. HOLY SEPULCHRE	Pawtucket, R.I.
9. PILGRIM	Lowell, Mass.
10. PALESTINE	Chelsea, Mass.
11. MILFORD	Milford, Mass.
12. SAINT BERNARD	Boston, Mass.
13. CALVARY	Providence, R.I.
14. HAVERHILL	Haverhill, Mass.
15. OLD COLONY	Abington, Mass.
16. SUTTON	New Bedford, Mass.
17. BETHANY	Lawrence, Mass.
18. WINSLOW LEWIS	Salem, Mass.
19. JERUSALEM	Fitchburg, Mass.
20. HUGH DE PAYENS	Melrose, Mass.
21. SAINT OMER	South Boston, Mass.
22. BERKSHIRE	Pittsfield, Mass.
23. CONNECTICUT VALLEY (U.D.)	Greenfield, Mass.
24. WOONSOCKET (U.D.)	Woonsocket, R.I.

ORGANIZATION
OF THE
Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

OCTOBER 26, 1866.

M.E. REV. SIR CHARLES HENRY TITUS, OF PHENIX, R.I.,
Grand Master.

R.E. SIR WILLIAM WILSON BAKER, OF BOSTON, MASS.,
Deputy Grand Master.

R.E. SIR HENRY BUTLER, OF PROVIDENCE, R.I.,
Grand Generalissimo.

R.E. SIR BENJAMIN DEAN, OF BOSTON, MASS.,
Grand Captain-General.

E. REV. SIR JOHN WILLIAM DADMUN, OF BOSTON, MASS.,
Grand Prelate.

E. SIR WILLIAM BULLOCK BLANDING, OF PROVIDENCE, R.I.,
Senior Grand Warden.

E. SIR WILLIAM STEELE SHURTLEFF, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
Junior Grand Warden.

E. SIR WILLIAM PARKMAN, OF BOSTON, MASS.,
Grand Treasurer.

E. SIR SOLON THORNTON, OF BOSTON, MASS.,
Grand Recorder.

E. SIR TRACY P CHEEVER, OF CHELSEA, MASS.,
Grand Sword-Bearer.

E. SIR WILLIAM SUTTON, OF SALEM, MASS.,
Grand Standard-Bearer.

E. SIR HORACE DANIELS, OF PAWTUCKET, R.I.,
Grand Warder.

E. SIR HENRY PHELPS PERKINS, OF LOWELL, MASS.,
Grand Captain of the Guards.

E. SIR EBEN FLAGG GAY, OF BOSTON, MASS.,
Grand Sentinel.

E. SIR ABRAHAM ANNIS DAME, OF BOSTON, MASS.,
Senior Grand Lecturer.

E. SIR EDMUND DANA BANCROFT, OF GROTON JUNCTION, MASS.,
Junior Grand Lecturer.



PAST GRAND MASTERS
OF THE
Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

* Sir THOMAS SMITH WEBB, Providence, R.I.	1805-17.
* Sir WILLIAM WILKINSON, Providence, R.I.	1818-19.
* Sir HENRY FOWLE, Boston, Mass.	1820-25.
* Sir JOHN CARLILE, Providence, R.I.	1826-28.
* Sir JOHN JAMES LORING, Boston, Mass.	1829-31.
* Sir ROBERT LASH, Boston, Mass.	1832.
* Sir EDWARD ASA RAYMOND, Boston, Mass.	1833-34.
Sir ABRAHAM ANNIS DAME, Boston, Mass.	1835-36.
Sir JOHN HEWS, Boston, Mass.	1837-38.
Sir CHARLES WHITLOCK MOORE, Boston, Mass.	1839-41.
Sir JOHN FLINT, M.D., Boston, Mass.	1842-44.
* Sir JOHN BARRETT HAMMATT, Boston, Mass.	1845-46.
*† Sir RUEL BAKER, Boston, Mass.	1847.
* Sir JOHN RUFUS BRADFORD, Boston, Mass.	1848-50.
Sir JAMES HUTCHINSON, Providence, R.I.	1851-53.
Sir SIMON WIGGIN ROBINSON, Lexington, Mass.	1854-55.
Sir DANIEL HARWOOD, M.D., Boston, Mass.	1856-57.
Sir WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D., Boston, Mass.	1858-59.
Sir WILLIAM FIELD, Providence, R.I.	1860-61.
Sir WILLIAM ELLISON, Boston, Mass.	1862.
Sir WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, Lowell, Mass.	1863-64.
Rev. Sir CHARLES HENRY TITUS, Phenix, R.I.	1865.

Deceased, 10 ; living, 12.

* Deceased.

† Died while in office as Grand Master.

PAST DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS
OF THE
Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

* Sir HENRY FOWLE, Boston, Mass.	1818-19.
* Sir JOHN CARLILE, Providence, R.I.	1820-24.
* Sir PETER GRINNELL, Providence, R.I.	1825-28.
Sir JOSIAH WHITAKER, Providence, R.I.	1829-30.
* Sir ROBERT LASH, Boston, Mass.	1831.
Sir THOMAS POWER, Boston, Mass.	1832.
Sir ABRAHAM ANNIS DAME, Boston, Mass.	1833-34.
Sir JOHN HEWS, Boston, Mass.	1835-36.
Sir CHARLES WHITLOCK MOORE, Boston, Mass.	1837-38.
Sir JOHN FLINT, M.D., Boston, Mass.	1839-41.
* Sir JOHN BARRETT HAMMATT, Boston, Mass.	1842-44.
* Sir RUEL BAKER, Boston, Mass.	1845-46.
* Sir JOHN RUFUS BRADFORD, Boston, Mass.	1847.
Sir JAMES HUTCHINSON, Providence, R.I.	1848-50.
Sir SIMON WIGGIN ROBINSON, Lexington, Mass.	1851-53.
Sir DANIEL HARWOOD, M.D., Boston, Mass.	1854-55.
Sir JOHN MCCLELLAN, Boston, Mass.	1856-57.
Sir WILLIAM FIELD, Providence, R.I.	1858-59.
Sir WILLIAM ELLISON, Boston, Mass.	1860-61.
† Sir EDWIN CURTIS BAILEY, Boston, Mass.	1862.
Rev. Sir CHARLES HENRY TITUS, Phenix, R.I.	1863-64.
Sir WILLIAM WILSON BAKER, Boston, Mass.	1865.

Deceased, 7; living, 15.

† Expelled.

PAST GRAND GENERALISSIMOS

OF THE

Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

* Sir HENRY FOWLE, Boston, Mass.	1805-17.
* Sir JOHN CARLILE, Providence, R.I.	1818-19.
* Sir PETER GRINNELL, Providence, R.I.	1820-24.
* Sir JOHN JAMES LORING, Boston, Mass.	1825-28.
* Sir ROBERT LASH, Boston, Mass.	1829-30.
* Sir JACOB AMEE, Boston, Mass.	1831.
* Sir EDWARD ASA RAYMOND, Boston, Mass.	1832.
Sir JOHN HEWS, Boston, Mass.	1833-34.
Sir GILBERT NURSE, Boston, Mass.	1835.
Sir CHARLES WHITLOCK MOORE, Boston, Mass.	1836.
Sir JOHN FLINT, M.D., Boston, Mass.	1837-38.
* Sir JOHN BARRETT HAMMATT, Boston, Mass.	1839-41.
* Sir RUEL BAKER, Boston, Mass.	1842-44.
Sir JAMES SALSURY, Providence, R.I.	1845.
* Sir JOHN RUFUS BRADFORD, Boston, Mass.	1846.
Sir JAMES HUTCHINSON, Providence, R.I.	1847.
Sir SIMON WIGGIN ROBINSON, Lexington, Mass.	1848-50.
Sir DANIEL HARWOOD, M.D., Boston, Mass.	1851-53.
Sir JOHN McCLELLAN, Boston, Mass.	1854-55.
* Sir CYRUS FISHER, Providence, R.I.	1856.
Sir SAMUEL LEWIS, Providence, R.I.	1857.
Sir CHARLES ROBBINS, Boston, Mass.	1858-59.
† Sir EDWIN CURTIS BAILEY, Boston, Mass.	1860-61.
Sir WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, Lowell, Mass.	1862.
Sir WILLIAM WILSON BAKER, Boston, Mass.	1863-64.
Sir THOMAS ARTHUR DOYLE, Providence, R.I.	1865.

Deceased, 11; living, 15.

PAST GRAND CAPTAINS-GENERAL

OF THE

Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

* Sir JONATHAN GAGE, Newburyport, Mass.	1805-14.
* Sir JOHN CARLILE, Providence, R.I.	1815-17.
* Sir PETER GRINNELL, Providence, R.I.	1818-19.
* Sir HENRY PURKITT, Boston, Mass.	1820-22.
* Sir JOHN JAMES LORING, Boston, Mass.	1823-24.
Sir JOSIAH WHITAKER, Providence, R.I.	1825-28.
* Sir JACOB AMEE, Boston, Mass.	1829-30.
Sir THOMAS POWER, Boston, Mass.	1831.
Sir ABRAHAM ANNIS DAME, Boston, Mass.	1832.
Sir JOSEPH YOUNG, Jr., Newburyport, Mass.	1833.
Sir GILBERT NURSE, Boston, Mass.	1834.
Sir CHARLES WHITLOCK MOORE, Boston, Mass.	1835.
Sir JOHN FLINT, M.D., Boston, Mass.	1836.
* Sir JOHN BARRETT HAMMATT, Boston, Mass.	1837-38.
Sir WILLIAM FIELD, Providence, R.I.	1839-41.
* Sir BARNEY MERRY, Pawtucket, R.I.	1842-43.
Sir JAMES SALSBUURY, Providence, R.I.	1844.
Sir SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Portland, Me.	1845.
Sir JAMES HUTCHINSON, Providence, R.I.	1846.
Sir SIMON WIGGIN ROBINSON, Lexington, Mass.	1847.
Sir WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D., Boston, Mass.	1848-49.
* Sir MOSES RICHARDSON, Providence, R.I.	1850.
* Sir ASA WOODBURY, Wilkinsonville, Mass.	1851-53.
* Sir CYRUS FISHER, Providence, R.I.	1854-55.
Sir JAMES WARHAM CROOKS, Springfield, Mass.	1856.

* Sir JOHN BLAKE REED, Pawtucket, R.I.	1857.
Sir GEORGE FRANCIS WILSON, Providence, R.I.	1858-59.
Sir WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, Lowell, Mass.	1860-61.
Rev. Sir CHARLES HENRY TITUS, Phenix, R.I.	1862.
Sir THOMAS ARTHUR DOYLE, Providence, R.I.	1863-64.
Sir BENJAMIN DEAN, Boston, Mass.	1865.

Deceased, 12; living, 19.



SAINT JOHN'S EMCAMPMENT, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

CHARTER, OCTOBER 7, 1806.

Annual Election, First Monday of December.

OFFICERS.

M.E. SIR SAMUEL S. GINNODO	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
SIR A. CRAWFORD GREENE	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
SIR WILLIAM H. CARPENTER	<i>Captain-General.</i>
SIR ANDREW HUTCHINSON	<i>Prelate.</i>
SIR JEREMIAH B. GARDNER	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
SIR SPENCER P. READ	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
SIR ALFRED W. FISKE	<i>Treasurer.</i>
SIR OLIVER E. GREENE	<i>Recorder.</i>
SIR WILLIAM JACKSON	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
SIR LYMAN H. EDDY	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
SIR NEWTON D. ARNOLD	<i>Warder.</i>
SIR AMOS M. HAWKINS, }	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
SIR GEORGE E. CUSHMAN, }	
SIR LINEUS V. KENNON, }	
SIR LINEUS V. KENNON	<i>Musical Director.</i>
SIR EBENEZER B. WHITE	<i>Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, First Monday of each month; number of Members, 161.

PAST COMMANDERS.

*SIR THOMAS SMITH WEBB, Providence, 1802-13.
 *SIR JOHN CARLILE, Providence, 1814-16, 1820-21.
 *SIR SAMUEL JACKSON, Providence, 1817-19, 1822-24, 1839-41, 1847-49.
 *SIR ASA BOSWORTH, Providence, 1825-27, 1844.
 *SIR JESSE CLARK, Providence, 1828-29.
 SIR JOSIAH WHITAKER, Providence, 1830.
 *SIR WILLIAM C. BARKER, Providence, 1831, 1850, 1857-58.
 *SIR MOSES RICHARDSON, Providence, 1832.
 SIR JAMES SALSURY, Providence, 1833-37, 1854-56.
 SIR PARDON CLARKE, Providence, 1838.
 *SIR BARNEY MERRY, Providence, 1842-43.
 SIR WILLIAM FIELD, Providence, 1845-46.
 *SIR CYRUS FISHER, Providence, 1851-53.
 SIR OLIVER JOHNSON, Providence, 1859.
 Rev. SIR CHARLES H. TITUS, Phenix, 1860-62.
 SIR JOHN SHEPLEY, Providence, 1863.
 Rev. SIR DANIEL ROUNDS, Jr., North Wrentham, Mass., 1864.
 SIR STILLMAN WHITE, Providence, 1865.

Deceased, 9; living, 9.

* Deceased.

BOSTON ENCAMPMENT, BOSTON, MASS.

CHARTER, MARCH 3, 1893.

Annual Election, Third Wednesday of October.

OFFICERS.

M.E. Sir CHARLES C. DAME	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
Sir CHARLES EDWARD POWERS	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir EDWARD A. WHITE	<i>Captain-General.</i>
Rev. Sir WILLIAM R. ALGER	<i>Prelate.</i>
Sir WILLIAM SAYWARD	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
Sir HENRY ENDICOTT	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
Sir BENJAMIN F. TENNEY	<i>Treasurer.</i>
E. Sir SOLON THORNTON	<i>Recorder.</i>
Sir SYLVESTER TRULL	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
Sir HENRY C. HUNT	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
Sir SAMUEL MASON, JR.	<i>Warder.</i>
Sir Z. H. THOMAS, Jr., }	<i>* Captains of the Guard.</i>
Sir SAMUEL CLIFFORD, }	
Sir J. FRANCIS LOTTS, }	
E. Sir EBEN F. GAY	<i>Armorer.</i>
Sir HORACE G. BARROWS	<i>Musical Director.</i>
Sir LUTHER L. TARBELL	<i>Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, Third Wednesday of each month; number of Members, 463.

PAST COMMANDERS.

- *Sir HENRY FOWLE, Boston, 1805-23.
- *Sir ROBERT LASH, Chelsea, 1824.
- *Sir JOHN J. LORING, Boston, 1825-26.
- Sir ABRAHAM A. DAME, Boston, 1827-29.
- *Sir EDWARD A. RAYMOND, Brookline, 1830-31.
- Sir THOMAS POWER, Boston, 1832.
- Sir JOHN HEWS, Boston, 1833-34.
- Sir GILBERT NURSE, Boston, 1835.
- Sir JOHN FLINT, M.D., Boston, 1836-37.
- Sir CHARLES W. MOORE, Boston, 1838.
- Sir DANIEL HARWOOD, M.D., Boston, 1839-40, 1850-57.
- *Sir RUEL BAKER, Boston, 1841.
- *Sir JOHN B. HAMMATT, Boston, 1842-43.
- Sir WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D., Boston, 1844-45.
- *Sir JOHN E. BRADFORD, 1846-47.
- *Sir SAMUEL PEARCE, Boston, 1848-49.
- Sir WILLIAM ELLISON, Boston, 1850-60.
- Sir JOHN K. HALL, Somerville, 1861-63.
- Sir WYZEMAN MARSHALL, Boston, 1864-65.

Deceased, 8; living, 11.

NEWBURYPORT ENCAMPMENT, NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

CHARTER, MAY 12, 1808.

Annual Election, Friday succeeding full moon in December.

OFFICERS.

M.E. Sir JOHN N. PIKE		<i>Grand Commander.</i>
Sir MOSES H. FOWLER		<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir WARREN CURRIER		<i>Captain-General.</i>
Sir JAMES W. CHENEY		<i>Prelate.</i>
Sir W. P. SAUNDERS		<i>Senior Warden.</i>
Sir P. PLUMMER		<i>Junior Warden.</i>
Sir J. AKERMAN		<i>Treasurer.</i>
Sir D. J. ADAMS		<i>Recorder.</i>
Sir WILLIAM H. JOHNSON		<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
Sir EDWARD W. RAND		<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
Sir SAMUEL A. SMITH		<i>Warder.</i>
Sir ALBERT CURRIER,	}	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
Sir J. M. WOODS,		
Sir N. A. MOULTON,		
Sir S. NOYES		<i>Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, Friday succeeding full moon in each month; number of Members, 17.

PAST COMMANDERS.

*Sir NATHANIEL KNAPP, Newburyport, Mass., 1796-1823.

Sir RICHARD F. SPOFFORD, M.D., Newburyport, Mass., 1824-40, 1855-63.

Deceased, 1; living, 1.

This Encampment was instituted in 1795; and in May, 1808, it received a "Charter of Recognition." The Charter was surrendered to the Grand Encampment, Oct. 12, 1840, restored Oct. 10, 1855, and again surrendered in October, 1862, and again restored May, 1866.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT, NEWPORT, R.I.

CHARTER, JUNE 7, 1814.

Annual Election, Third Wednesday of September.

OFFICERS.

M.E. SIR JOHN ELDRED	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
SIR GILBERT CHACE	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
SIR SAMUEL T. MELVILLE	<i>Captain-General.</i>
SIR HENRY J. HUDSON	<i>Prelate.</i>
SIR JAMES F. ROBERTSON	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
SIR WILLIAM J. UNDERWOOD	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
SIR NATHAN M. CHAFFEE	<i>Treasurer.</i>
SIR STEPHEN A. NEWTON	<i>Recorder.</i>
SIR SOLOMON BRAMAN	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
SIR JAMES MAHONY	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
SIR JAMES W. CURTIS	<i>Warder.</i>
SIR JAMES G. TOPHAM,	} <i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
SIR JOHN D. DENNIS,	
SIR SAMUEL V. MAYBERRY,	
SIR JOHN G. SPINGLER	<i>Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, Third Wednesdays of March, June, September, and December; number of Members, 38.

PAST COMMANDERS.

*Sir JOHN A. SHAW, Newport, 1814-16.
 *Sir STEPHEN DEBLOISE, Newport, 1817-23, 1830-34.
 *Sir ISAAC STALL, Newport, 1824-25.
 *Sir HENRY Y. CRANSTON, Newport, 1826-29.
 Sir NATHAN H. GOULD, Newport, 1852-60.
 Sir JOHN ELDRED, Newport, 1861-

Deceased, 4; living, 3.

WORCESTER-COUNTY ENCAMPMENT, WORCESTER, MASS.

CHARTER, JUNE 16, 1825.

Annual Election, First Friday of October.

OFFICERS.

M.E. SIR HENRY GODDARD	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
SIR CHARLES G. REED	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
SIR JOHN DEAN	<i>Captain-General.</i>
Rev. SIR E. W. VIRGIN	<i>Prelate.</i>
SIR CHARLES B. WHITING	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
SIR ALEXANDER Y. THOMPSON	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
SIR JOHN W. JORDAN	<i>Treasurer.</i>
SIR GEORGE E. BOYDEN	<i>Recorder.</i>
SIR LEMUEL C. PARKS , ...	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
SIR JEROME WHEELLOCK	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
SIR DANIEL W. KNOWLTON	<i>Warder.</i>
SIR ROBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, }	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
SIR HENRY C. WILSON, }	
SIR WILLIAM H. BLAKESLEY, }	
SIR DANIEL SEAGRAVE	<i>Armorer and Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, First Friday of each month; number of Members, 83.

PAST COMMANDERS.

SIR JAMES ESTABROOK, Worcester, 1825-27, 1831-33, 1842-44, 1849, 1854.
 SIR GEORGE ESTABROOK, 1828-30.
 SIR ALBERT CASE, Boston, 1845-48.
 SIR LEVI RAWSON, Farnumsville, Mass., 1850-53.
 *SIR ASA WOODBURY, Wilkinsonville, Mass., 1855.
 *SIR HENRY EARL, Worcester, 1856-57.
 SIR SETH P. MILLER, Worcester, 1858-63, 1866.
 SIR GEORGE W. BENTLEY, Worcester, 1864-65.

Deceased, 2; living, 6.

This Encampment was originally established at Holden, Mass.; removed to Worcester June 17, 1829; re-established at Sutton, Mass., Oct. 20, 1842; again removed to Worcester, Dec. 12, 1845, where it has since remained.

SPRINGFIELD ENCAMPMENT, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

CHARTER, JUNE 19, 1822.

Annual Election, First Monday of November.

OFFICERS.

M.E. Sir ALBERT E. FOTH	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
Sir AMOS CALL	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir EDWARD H. SOLLACE	<i>Captain-General.</i>
Sir JOHN E. TAYLOR	<i>Prelate.</i>
Sir SAMUEL B. SPOONER	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
Sir JAMES M. PORTER	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
Sir THOMAS WARNER, Jr.	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Sir HENRY D. MILLER	<i>Recorder.</i>
Sir CYRUS K. WILKINSON	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
Sir MOSES WINGATE	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
Sir HOMER ELY, Jr.	<i>Warder.</i>
Sir JOEL E. COOLIDGE, }	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
Sir E. W. BOYD, }	
Sir WILLIAM H. PINNEY, }	
Sir ROBERT MORRIS	<i>Armorer.</i>
Sir GEORGE D. ROLLINS	<i>Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, First Monday of each month; number of Members, 105.

PAST COMMANDERS.

*Sir HENRY DWIGHT, Springfield, 1826, to April 4, 1828; and Nov. 7, 1828, to Jan. 5, 1831.

*Sir JOHN NEWBURY, Springfield, April 4, 1828, to Nov. 7, 1828.

Sir JAMES W. CROOKS, Springfield, 1851-52, 1854-55, 1857-59.

*Sir JOHN B. KIRKHAM, Springfield, 1853.

Sir OCEAN DICKINSON, Springfield, 1856.

Sir WILLIAM S. SHURTLEFF, Springfield, 1860-61.

Sir ALBERT H. KIRKHAM, Springfield, 1863.

*Sir ISAAC D. GIBBONS, Springfield, 1863-64.

Sir DANIEL REYNOLDS, 1865.

Deceased, 4; living, 5.

DE MOLAY ENCAMPMENT, BOSTON, MASS.

CHARTER, OCTOBER 10, 1848.

Annual Election, Fourth Wednesday of October.

OFFICERS.

M.E. Rev. Sir JOHN W. DADMUN	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
Sir SAMUEL J. M. HOMER	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir MARLBOROUGH WILLIAMS	<i>Captain-General.</i>
Rev. Sir JOSHUA R. PEIRCE	<i>Prelate.</i>
Sir JOHN MACK	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
Sir ALFRED F. CHAPMAN	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
Sir JAMES M. RUSSELL	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Sir FREDERICK A. PIERCE	<i>Recorder.</i>
Sir SETH T. DAME	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
Sir WILLIAM T. PLAISTED	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
Sir JACOB N. M. CLOUGH	<i>Warder.</i>
Sir R. H. CARLTON, }	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
Sir WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, }	
Sir JOHN H. CHESTER, }	
E. Sir EBEN F. GAY	<i>Armorer.</i>
Sir LUTHER L. TARBELL	<i>Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, Fourth Wednesday of each month; number of Members, 213.

PAST COMMANDERS.

*Sir EDWARD A. RAYMOND, Brookline, Mass., 1850-51.
 Sir CHARLES W. MOORE, Boston, 1852.
 Sir THOMAS R. LAMBERT, D.D., Charlestown, Mass., 1853-55.
 Sir CLEMENT A. WALKER, M.D., Boston, 1856-58.
 Sir WILLIAM PARKMAN, Boston, 1859-60.
 †Sir EDWIN C. BAILEY, Boston, 1861-63.
 Sir WILLIAM F. DAVIS, Boston, 1864-65.

Deceased, 1; living, 6.

† Expelled.

HOLY SEPULCHRE ENCAMPMENT, PAWTUCKET, R.I.

CHARTER, SEPTEMBER 25, 1849.

Annual Election, First Tuesday of October.

OFFICERS.

M.E. SIR HORACE DANIELS	•	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
SIR BELA P. CLAPP		<i>Generalissimo.</i>
SIR GEORGE S. FALES		<i>Captain-General.</i>
Rev. SIR GEORGE H. MINER		<i>Prelate.</i>
SIR EDWARD L. FREEMAN		<i>Senior Warden.</i>
SIR AARON CHAMBERS		<i>Junior Warden.</i>
SIR ISAAC T. JENKS		<i>Treasurer.</i>
SIR FREDERICK BATES		<i>Recorder.</i>
SIR ERASTUS E. LAPHAM		<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
SIR WILLIAM A. BROWN		<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
SIR CHARLES A. FALES		<i>Warder.</i>
SIR J. SEWELL READ, •	}	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
SIR EDWARD THAYER,		
SIR JOHN F. ADAMS,		
SIR JOHN R. JERARD		<i>Musical Director.</i>
SIR GEORGE SAGER		<i>Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, Friday on or before each full moon; number of Members, 65.

PAST COMMANDERS.

SIR WILLIAM FIELD, Providence, 1849-50, 1854-55.
 SIR JAMES HUTCHINSON, Providence, 1851.
 *SIR ALVIN JENKS, Pawtucket, 1852-53.
 SIR CLAUDIUS B. FARNSWORTH, Pawtucket, 1856-59.
 SIR SYLVANUS CLAPP, Pawtucket, 1860-61.
 SIR NATHAN P. TOWNE, Pawtucket, 1862.
 *SIR GEORGE A. FRENCH, Pawtucket, 1863-64.
 SIR HORACE DANIELS, Pawtucket, 1865-

Deceased, 2; living, 6.

PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT, LOWELL, MASS.

CHARTER, OCTOBER 10, 1855.

Annual Election, Wednesday after full moon in October.

OFFICERS.

M.E. Sir SAMUEL D. SARGEANT	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
Sir SAMUEL T. LANCASTER	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir CHARLES A. STOTT	<i>Captain-General.</i>
Sir WILLIAM NORTH	<i>Prelate.</i>
Sir GEORGE W. BEDLOW	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
Sir JOHN M. PEAVEY	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
Sir JONATHAN P. FOLSOM	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Sir JAMES W. B. SHAW	<i>Recorder.</i>
Sir JAMES G. BRADT	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
Sir ISAAC COOPER	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
Sir HENRY P. PERKINS	<i>Warder.</i>
Sir LEONARD BROWN, }	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
Sir SAMUEL J. GIBBY, }	
Sir STEPHEN W. HUSE, }	
Sir EDWARD B. HOWE	{ <i>Organist and Musical Director.</i>
Sir STEPHEN K. FIELDING . *	
	<i>Armorer and Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, Wednesday after each full moon; number of Members, 119.

PAST COMMANDERS.

Sir SAMUEL K. HUTCHINSON, Lowell, 1855-58.
 *Sir CADWALLADER F. BLANCHARD, Lowell, 1859-60.
 Sir WILLIAM S. GARDNER, Lowell, 1861-62.
 Sir JOSEPH BEDLOW, Lowell, 1863.
 Sir WILLIAM F. SALMON, Lowell, 1864-65.

Deceased, 1; living, 4.

PALESTINE ENCAMPMENT, CHELSEA, MASS.

CHARTER, OCTOBER 20, 1859.

Annual Election, First Wednesday of October.

OFFICERS.

M.E. SIR GEORGE H. MARDEN	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
SIR CHARLES F. HAYNES	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
SIR DANIEL E. CHASE	<i>Captain-General.</i>
SIR WILLIAM MARTIN	<i>Prelate.</i>
SIR CLIFTON A. BLANCHARD	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
SIR WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
SIR SLADE LUTHER	<i>Treasurer.</i>
SIR GEORGE W. VOSE	<i>Recorder.</i>
SIR SETH C. AMES	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
SIR JOHN O. PIERCE	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
SIR WILLIAM D. SEELY	<i>Warder.</i>
SIR EZRA HAWKES, Jr., }	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
SIR FRANCIS S. TENT, }	
*SIR C. A. MAKECHNIE, }	
SIR JOHN LOW	<i>Musical Director.</i>
SIR THOMAS H. CARRUTH	<i>Librarian.</i>
SIR AMOS SEAVEY	<i>Armorer and Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, First Wednesday of each month; number of Members, 106.

PAST COMMANDERS.

*SIR CHARLES A. DAVIS, M.D., Chelsea, 1859-61.

SIR CHARLES M. AVERY, Chelsea, 1862-64.

SIR TRACY P. CHEEVER, 1865-66.

Deceased, 1; living, 2.

MILFORD ENCAMPMENT, MILFORD, MASS.

CHARTER, OCTOBER 29, 1859.

Annual Election, Fourth Monday of September.

OFFICERS.

M.E. Sir GEORGE E. STACY	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
Sir J. HARDING SMITH	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir SULLIVAN C. SUMNER	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Captain-General.</i>
Sir LEONARD WAKEFIELD	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Prelate.</i>
Sir ALFRED A. BURRELL	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
Sir LEONARD FAIRBANKS	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
Sir LEONARD HUNT	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Sir AARON M. LELAND	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Recorder.</i>
Sir GRINFILL B. KNIGHT	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
Sir JOHN BRIGGS, Jr.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
Sir HENRY C. SKINNER	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Warder.</i>
Sir JONATHAN C. BRADFORD,	}	.	.	.	.	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
Sir JOHN S. COX,						
Sir LEONARD J. WILSON,						
Sir EDWARD PACKARD	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Musical Director.</i>
Sir JOHN M. WOOD	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Armorer and Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, Fourth Monday of each month; number of Members, 80.

PAST COMMANDERS.

Sir GEORGE E. JOHNSON, Holliston, Mass., 1859.
 Sir ISAAC BRITTON, Milford, 1860, 1862-63.
 Sir EDWARD F. WHITING, Holliston, 1861.
 Sir WILLIAM H. PHIPPS, Hopkinton, 1864.
 Sir GEORGE E. STACY, Milford, 1865-

SAINT BERNARD ENCAMPMENT, BOSTON, MASS.

CHARTER, OCTOBER 20, 1859.

Annual Election, First Friday in December.

OFFICERS.

M.E. Sir HENRY MULLIKEN		<i>Grand Commander.</i>
Sir HENRY W. WARREN		<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir F. LYMAN WINSHIP		<i>Captain-General.</i>
Sir CHARLES A. WELCH		<i>Prelate.</i>
Sir JOHN KENT		<i>Senior Warden.</i>
Sir JOHN W. CANDLER		<i>Junior Warden.</i>
Sir CHARLES U. COTTING		<i>Treasurer.</i>
Sir RICHARD BRIGGS		<i>Recorder.</i>
Sir WILLIAM O. TAYLOR		<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
Sir WEARE D. BICKFORD		<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
Sir WILLIAM J. UNDERWOOD		<i>Warder.</i>
Sir WILLIAM T. KENNEDY,	}	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
Sir JOSHUA H. PUTNAM,		
Sir WILLIAM D. STRATTON,		
E. Sir EBEN F. GAY		<i>Armorer.</i>
Sir CHARLES C. WENTWORTH		<i>Musical Director.</i>
Sir JAMES A. DUPEE		<i>Librarian.</i>
Sir LUTHER L. TARBELL		<i>Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, First Friday of each month; number of Members, 75.

PAST COMMANDERS.

Sir WILLIAM W. BAKER, Boston, 1859-61.
 Sir P. ADAMS AMES, Boston, 1862-63.
 Sir HENRY MULLIKEN, 1864-

CALVARY ENCAMPMENT, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

CHARTER, MAY 22, 1860.

Annual Election, First Tuesday of December.

OFFICERS.

M.E. Sir EDWIN J. NIGHTINGALE	. . .	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
Sir CHARLES R. DENNIS	. . .	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir THOMAS PHILLIPS, Jr.	. . .	<i>Captain-General.</i>
Rev. Sir BENJAMIN W. ATWELL	. . .	<i>Prelate.</i>
Sir FRANK H. HARRINGTON	. . .	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
Sir LEVI E. SALISBURY	. . .	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
Sir WILLIAM BUTLER	. . .	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Sir HENRY M. RAWSON	. . .	<i>Recorder.</i>
Sir THOMAS J. A. GROSS	. . .	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
Sir FREDERICK W. PERRY	. . .	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
Sir EDWIN L. HUNT	. . .	<i>Warder.</i>
Sir EDWIN A. TAFT,	}	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
Sir THOMAS H. BURRILL,		
Sir ISRAEL M. HOPKINS,		
Sir GEORGE B. CHACE	. . .	<i>Musical Director.</i>
Sir CHARLES T. LITTLE	. . .	<i>Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, First Tuesday of each month; number of Members, 123.

PAST COMMANDERS.

Sir HENRY BUTLER, Providence, 1860-62.
 Sir THOMAS A. DOYLE, Providence, 1863.
 Sir LEVI L. WEBSTER, Providence, 1864.
 Sir WILLIAM B. BLANDING, Providence, 1865.

HAVERHILL ENCAMPMENT, HAVERHILL, MASS.

CHARTER, OCTOBER 26, 1863.

Annual Election, Second Tuesday of October.

OFFICERS.

M.E. Sir GEORGE W. CHASE	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
Sir JAMES E. GALE	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir CARLOS P. MESSER	<i>Captain-General.</i>
Rev. Sir CHARLES H. SEYMOUR	<i>Prelate.</i>
Sir ARVIDA M. VANCE	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
Sir EDWIN A. BRADLEY	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
Sir ROBERT S. CHASE	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Sir WILLIAM B. EATON	<i>Recorder.</i>
Sir GEORGE W. WALLACE	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
Sir CHARLES EDWARDS	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
Sir NATHAN S. KIMBALL	<i>Warder.</i>
Sir BENJAMIN F. LEIGHTON, }	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
Sir BENJAMIN F. DARLING, }	
Sir HORACE M. WIGHTMAN, }	
Sir EDWARD M. HINES	<i>Musical Director.</i>
Sir DANIEL F. SMITH	<i>Armorer and Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, Second Tuesday of each month; number of Members, 91.

PAST COMMANDER.

Sir GEORGE W. CHASE, Haverhill, Mass., 1863-

OLD-COLONY ENCAMPMENT, ABINGTON, MASS.

CHARTER, MAY 5, 1864.

Annual Election, First Friday in April.

OFFICERS.

M.E. Sir SAMUEL B. THAXTER	<i>Commander.</i>
Sir Z. L. BICKNELL	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir WILLIAM L. REED	<i>Captain-General.</i>
Sir NATHANIEL T. HUNT	<i>Prelate.</i>
Sir ABNER HOLBROOK	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
Sir GEORGE W. FAY	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
Sir BENJAMIN L. NASH	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Sir ERASTUS M. NASH	<i>Recorder.</i>
Sir CHARLES A. TOWNSEND	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
Sir NAHUM REED	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
Sir CHARLES C. BIXBY	<i>Warder.</i>
Sir CYRUS MORTON, Jr., }	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
Sir PRESCOTT LOTHROP, }	
Sir CHARLES F. ALLEN, }	
Sir RICHARD A. HUNT	<i>Musical Director.</i>
Sir JOSEPH F. FRENCH	<i>Armorer and Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, First Friday of each month; number of Members, 99.

PAST COMMANDER.

Sir WILLIAM W. WHITMARSH, Neponset, Mass., 1864-65.

SUTTON ENCAMPMENT, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

CHARTER, MAY 5, 1864.

Annual Election, First Thursday in December.

OFFICERS.

M.E. Sir JOHN B. BAYLIES	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
Sir ALBERT H. W. CARPENTER	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir GUSTAVUS DELANO	<i>Captain-General.</i>
Sir WANTON T. DREW	<i>Prelate.</i>
Sir JOHN A. LEE	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
Sir CHARLES H. SANFORD	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
Sir JACOB B. HADLEY	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Sir ELISHA C. LEONARD	<i>Recorder.</i>
Sir CHARLES A. HOLMES	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
Sir JAMES TAYLOR	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
Sir A. H. HOWLAND, JR.	<i>Warder.</i>
Sir WILLIAM W. ARNOLD, }	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
Sir DAVID SMALL, }	
Sir HENRY G. POMEROY, }	
Sir A. T. THORUP	<i>Musical Director.</i>
Sir WILLIAM A. SEARLE	<i>Armorer and Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, First Thursday of each month; number of Members, 94.

PAST COMMANDER.

Sir JOHN B. BAYLIES, New Bedford, 1864-

BETHANY ENCAMPMENT, LAWRENCE, MASS.

CHARTER, OCTOBER 28, 1864.

Annual Election, Last Tuesday in September.

OFFICERS.

M.E. Sir WILLIAM HENRY JAQUITH	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
Sir JOHN FRANCIS COGSWELL	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir D. FRANK ROBINSON	<i>Captain-General.</i>
Sir JAMES H. KIDDER	<i>Prelate.</i>
Sir CALEB SAUNDERS	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
Sir JOHN HAIGH	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
Sir RUFUS REED	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Sir P. B. ROBINSON	<i>Recorder.</i>
Sir NATHAN A. BISHOP, Jr. . . .	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
Sir CHARLES E. GOSS	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
Sir HORATIO G. HERRICK	<i>Warder.</i>
Sir FRANK L. RUNALS, }	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
Sir HENRY H. FLETCHER, }	
Sir G. M. STODDARD, }	
Sir GIDEON W. WATERHOUSE	<i>Armorer and Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, Last Tuesday of each month; number of Members, 55.

PAST COMMANDER.

Sir PARDON ARMINGTON, Lawrence, Mass., 1864-66.

WINSLOW LEWIS ENCAMPMENT, SALEM, MASS.

CHARTER, MAY 5, 1865.

Annual Election, Third Monday of October.

OFFICERS.

M.E. SIR WILLIAM SUTTON	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
SIR GEORGE HENRY PEIRSON	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
SIR DAVID SILVESTER SHATTUCK	<i>Captain-General.</i>
SIR JOHN B. HILL	<i>Prelate.</i>
SIR WILLIAM H. KIMBALL	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
SIR HENRY ELKINS JOCELYN	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
SIR THOMAS HUNT	<i>Treasurer.</i>
SIR HENRY A. BROWN	<i>Recorder.</i>
SIR GEORGE TAPLEY	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
SIR DANA Z. SMITH	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
SIR CHARLES H. NORRIS	<i>Warder.</i>
SIR A. LAWRENCE PEIRSON, }	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
SIR JOSEPH OSBORNE, }	
SIR IRVING STONE, }	
SIR GEORGE W. S. ROLLINS	<i>Musical Director.</i>
SIR WILLIAM L. BATCHELDER	<i>Armorer and Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, Third Monday of each month; number of Members, 53.

PAST COMMANDER.

Sir WILLIAM SUTTON, Salem, Mass., 1865-

JERUSALEM ENCAMPMENT, FITCHBURG, MASS.

CHARTER, MAY 5, 1865.

Annual Election, Third Thursday of September.

OFFICERS.

M.E. Sir EDMUND DANA BANCROFT . . .	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
Sir JOHN BURNEY	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir HENRY F. COGGSHALL	<i>Captain-General.</i>
Sir DAVID C. BRICK	<i>Prelate.</i>
Sir CHARLES FESSENDEN	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
Sir LUCIUS W. KINGSBURY	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
Sir CHARLES J. DELAHANTY	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Sir EDWIN S. BARRETT	<i>Recorder.</i>
Sir JOHN H. LOCKEY	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
Sir HENRY C. HILL	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
Sir JOHN S. FOLSOM	<i>Warder.</i>
Sir GEORGE WHEELOCK, }	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
Sir JOHN N. ROBERTS, }	
Sir EDWARD J. SAWYER, }	<i>Armorer and Sentinel.</i>
Sir JOSEPH PEIRCE	

Regular Assemblies, Third Thursday of each month; number of Members, 42.

PAST COMMANDER.

Sir EDMUND DANA BANCROFT, Groton Junction, Mass., 1865-

HUGH DE PAYENS ENCAMPMENT, MELROSE, MASS.

CHARTER, OCTOBER 27, 1865.

Annual Election, Second Wednesday of December.

OFFICERS.

M.E. Sir LORIN L. FULLER	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
Sir SAMUEL O. DEARBORN	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir LYMAN DIKE	<i>Captain-General.</i>
Rev. Sir JOHN WILLIAM F. BARNES	<i>Prelate.</i>
Sir JOHN B. NORTON	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
Sir FREDERICK J. FOSS	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
Sir MOORS PATEE	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Sir OREN H. PECK	<i>Recorder.</i>
Sir GEORGE N. NOYES	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
Sir CHARLES C. DIKE	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
Sir OSGOOD W. UPHAM	<i>Warder.</i>
Sir HENRY C. MILLER, }	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
Sir FREEMAN BAKER, }	
Sir SMITH W. NICHOLS, }	
Sir DANIEL RUSSELL	<i>Musical Director.</i>
Sir SMITH W. NICHOLS	<i>Armorer and Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, Second Wednesday of each month; number of Members, 107.

PAST COMMANDER.

Sir LORIN L. FULLER, Malden, Mass., 1865-

SAINT OMER ENCAMPMENT, SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.

CHARTER, OCTOBER 27, 1865.

Annual Election, First Monday of October.

OFFICERS.

M.E. Sir BENJAMIN DEAN	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
Sir DUNCAN McBEAN THAXTER	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir NICHOLAS A. APOLLONIO	<i>Captain-General.</i>
Sir CLEMENT A. WALKER	<i>Prelate.</i>
Sir CHARLES H. WHITE	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
Sir BENJAMIN POPE	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
Sir JAMES B. ROBB	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Sir HUBBARD W. SWETT	<i>Recorder.</i>
Sir GEORGE BAXTER, Jr.	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
Sir DAVID ARMSTRONG	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
Sir JOSEPH WINSOR	<i>Warder.</i>
Sir WILLIAM NEILSON, }	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
Sir GEORGE F. NEALE, }	
Sir FRANK E. JONES, }	
Sir JOSEPH B. SHARLAND	<i>Musical Director.</i>
Sir WILLIAM D. ROCKWOOD	<i>Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, First Monday of each month; number of Members, 14.

BERKSHIRE ENCAMPMENT, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

CHARTER, OCTOBER 23, 1863.

Annual Election, in October.

OFFICERS.

M.E. Sir LORENZO H. GAMWELL	<i>Grand Commander.</i>
Sir HENRY CHICKERING	<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir EDWIN S. FRANCIS	<i>Captain-General.</i>
Sir Rev. E. LIVINGSTON WELLS	<i>Prelate.</i>
Sir HEZEKIAH S. RUSSELL	<i>Senior Warden.</i>
Sir LEBBEUS SCOTT	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
Sir DANIEL H. BASSETT	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Sir SAMUEL H. ALMY	<i>Recorder.</i>
Sir CHARLES E. MOREY	<i>Sword-Bearer.</i>
Sir HORACE RUSSELL	<i>Standard-Bearer.</i>
Sir JOSIAH CARTER	<i>Warder.</i>
Sir JOHN C. PARKER, }	<i>Captains of the Guard.</i>
Sir GARDNER T. BARKER, }	
Sir DAVID A. CLARY, }	
Sir HASKELL DODGE	<i>Sentinel.</i>

Regular Assemblies, second Monday of each month; number of Members, 38.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY ENCAMPMENT, GREENFIELD, MASS.

DISPENSATION, DECEMBER 22, 1866.

Dispensation for this Encampment was granted by the M.E. Grand Master, returnable at the semi-annual Assembly in May, 1867. The consent of Springfield Encampment was obtained.

The following Officers were appointed :—

Sir WENDELL T. DAVIS		<i>Commander.</i>
Sir EDWARD P. GRAVES		<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir WILLIAM S. SEVERANCE		<i>Captain-General.</i>

WOONSOCKET ENCAMPMENT, WOONSOCKET, R.I.

DISPENSATION, JANUARY 31, 1867.

The following Officers were appointed :—

Sir EMERSON GODDARD		<i>Commander.</i>
Sir IRA W. ARNOLD		<i>Generalissimo.</i>
Sir JOHN S. NEEDHAM		<i>Captain-General.</i>

Dispensation granted January 31, 1867, returnable at semi-annual Assembly in May, 1867; consent of Holy Sepulchre Encampment obtained.

MAINE ENCAMPMENT, PORTLAND, MAINE.

CHARTER, MARCH 17, 1821.

PAST COMMANDERS

(While under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island).

Rev. Sir SOLOMON SIAS.
Sir THOMAS S. BOWLES.

Sir JOSEPH M. GERRISH.
Sir SAMUEL FESSENDEN.

Maine Encampment ceased to be under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Oct. 10, 1849. In 1854 it was removed from Portland to Gardiner, where it is now located.

VILLAGE ENCAMPMENT, GREENWICH, MASS.

CHARTER, JUNE 16, 1825.

PAST COMMANDERS.

*Sir EZEKIEL L. BASCOM.

Sir JOHN WARNER.

The Charter of this Encampment was declared forfeited, by a vote of the Grand Encampment, at a Special Assembly held Feb. 28, 1838.

RECAPITULATION.

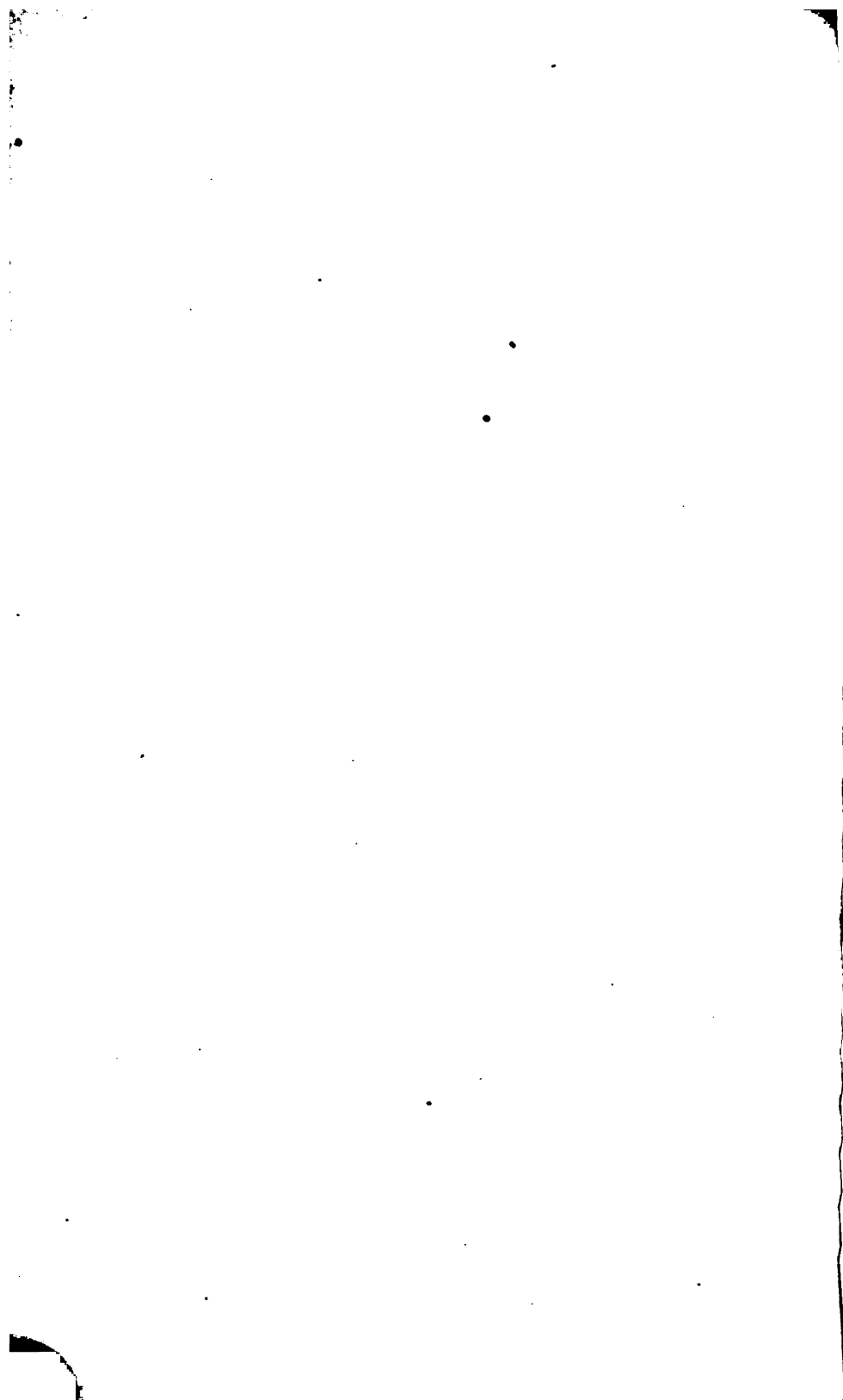
The Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is composed of—

Grand Officers	16
Past Grand Officers (permanent members, excluding present Grand Officers)	21
Past Commanders of Subordinate Encampments (permanent members not included in enumeration of past or present Grand Officers, or present Commanders)	40
Commanders, Generalissimos, and Captains-General of 22 Subordinate Encampments	66
Total	143

Whole number of Knights affiliated with Subordinate Encampments, 2,269.



CONSTITUTION.



Constitution of the Grand Encampment
OF
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AND APPENDANT ORDERS
OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

ARTICLE I. — GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

STYLE AND TITLE.

SECTION 1. — The style and title of this Body is "The Grand Encampment of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders of Massachusetts and Rhode Island."

JURISDICTION.

SECT. 2. — Its jurisdiction extends over the territorial limits of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

POWERS.

SECT. 3. — In it alone is vested the right and duty, which it cannot delegate, to superintend and govern all Encampments of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders within this jurisdiction.

It has exclusive power to grant dispensations and warrants for forming and opening Encampments of the above Orders, and to extend or revoke the same.

It enacts statutes and issues edicts, and amends and repeals the same.

It censures, suspends, and erases Councils and Encampments, and any of their members, for violation or neglect of its statutes and edicts.

It has supreme authority, throughout this jurisdiction, in all matters pertaining to Templar Masonry, subject only to the ancient landmarks of the Order.

MEMBERS.

SECT. 4. — It shall consist of a Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Generalissimo, Grand Captain-General, Grand Prelate, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, Grand Treasurer, Grand Recorder, Grand Sword-Bearer, Grand Standard-Bearer, Grand Warder, Grand Captain of the Guards, Grand Sentinel, — *ex-officiis*; of all Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Generalissimos, and Past Grand Captains-General of this Body; of the Commanders, Generalissimos, and Captains-General, for the time being, of all subordinate Encampments under this jurisdiction; and of all Past Commanders of such subordinates, so long as they are members of an Encampment, under this jurisdiction, in good standing.

The above-named present and past Officers (the Grand Sentinel excepted), and Representatives and Past Commanders of subordinate Encampments, are the only voters in this Grand Encampment.

A permanent member has but one vote in his own right as such, and but two in any case.

ATTENDANCE AND PROXIES.

SECT. 5. — The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Generalissimo, and Grand Captain-General of this Grand Encampment, and the Past Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Generalissimos, and Grand Captains-General, being unable to attend the Assemblies in person, shall have the power to appoint a proxy, who shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of his constituent, except that of taking his rank in Grand Encampment.

Such proxy must, at the time of his appointment, be a member of *some subordinate Encampment under this jurisdiction*, and a Templar of not less than three years' standing, and must present a properly authenticated certificate of his appointment.

Grand Commanders, Generalissimos, Captains-General, for the time being, of subordinate Encampments, being unable to attend the Assemblies of this Grand Encampment in person, shall have the power to appoint a proxy, who shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of his constituent, except that of taking his rank in this Grand Encampment.

Such proxy must, at the time of his appointment, be a member of the *same* subordinate Encampment as his principal, and a Templar of not less than three years' standing, and must present a properly authenticated certificate of his appointment.

OFFICERS AND ELECTION.

SECT. 6. — The first nine officers shall be chosen by written ballot; the others, by appointment of the Grand Master.

No Knight is eligible to any office in this Grand Encampment, unless he be a member of some subordinate Encampment, and a Templar of not less than three years' standing.

The officers thus chosen shall serve until their successors have been installed. The title of the Grand Master is "MOST EMINENT;" of the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Generalissimo, and Grand Captain-General, "RIGHT EMINENT;" of the other Grand Officers, "EMINENT."

ASSEMBLIES.

SECT. 7. — This Grand Encampment shall assemble, in October and May of each year, at such time and place as the presiding officer shall appoint, — in October, for the election of officers and the transaction of the annual business; and in May, for the exemplification of the work and ritual, and the transaction of such business as shall be necessarily presented, and the consideration of such matters as pertain to the general good of the Order.

Special Assemblies may be held at the pleasure of the presiding officer; but no business shall be done at a special meeting other than that of which a notice accompanied the call.

PREROGATIVES AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECT. 8. — The Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, at their pleasure, visit and preside in any subordinate Encampment, and give such instruction and direction in the work and ritual as the good of the Order may require; always conforming to the ancient landmarks and this Grand Constitution.

It is the duty of the Grand Master, in person or by one of his Council, to visit and examine every subordinate Encampment under dispensation once in three months, and every chartered Encampment annually, and cause a report of the same to be made at the Annual Assembly of this Grand Encampment.

It is the duty of the Grand Treasurer to report to the Grand Master or presiding officer, whenever and as often as there shall be a surplus of one hundred dollars in the treasury, not subject to any appropriation already made; and to invest the same by and with the advice of the first two officers.

It is the duty of the Grand Recorder, annually, to communicate to the Grand Recorders of all State Grand Encampments, and to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, a list of all the Grand Officers of this Grand Encampment, and all such other matters as the Most Eminent Grand Master shall deem to be for the general good of the Order, or useful for their information.

The other duties of the above officers, and the duties of the other officers, are such as are traditionally appropriate to

their offices, and such as may be required of them by this Grand Encampment and the Grand Master.

NEW ENCAMPMENTS.

SECT. 9. — Dispensations for forming and opening new Encampments may be issued by the Grand Master during recess of the Grand Encampment only, — Dispensations so issued to be of force only until the succeeding stated Assembly of this Body, unless continued by vote thereof: provided, however, that no Dispensation shall be issued without the consent of the Encampment nearest to the place where the new one is to be located; and, if in that town or city there is more than one, the consent of all shall be obtained.

Charters shall be granted by vote of the Grand Encampment alone, and at a stated Assembly.

An Encampment formed within this jurisdiction, without a Dispensation or Charter, as above provided, shall be deemed illegal; and all communication between Encampments under this jurisdiction, and the members of such illegal ones, is hereby strictly forbidden.

FEEs FOR DISPENSATIONS AND CHARTERS.

SECT. 10. — The fees for a Dispensation are forty dollars to the Grand Encampment, and three dollars to the Grand Recorder; and, for a Charter, sixty dollars to the Grand Encampment, and seven dollars to the Grand Recorder; and, for a Charter without a previous Dispensation, one hundred dollars to the Grand Encampment, and ten dollars to the Grand Recorder. In no case shall a Dispensation or

Charter be issued, until the required fees shall have been paid to the Grand Treasurer.

GRAND FUND.

SECT. 11. — One-tenth of the unincumbered funds of this Body, at its Annual Assembly in October, 1859, and one-tenth of its present and future income, shall be set apart, and shall form a "Grand Fund;" the interest only of which shall be expended, for charitable and other purposes, at the discretion of this Grand Body: provided, however, that no portion of the interest shall be expended for any purpose whatever, until the principal shall amount to five thousand dollars. The unexpended income of the fund, and all donations to the same, shall be annually added to the principal. Until this fund shall amount to five thousand dollars, it shall not be in knightly faith to diminish the rate of increase as provided above.

The Grand Master, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Recorder shall be a Committee, to be styled "The Grand Fund Committee," whose duty it shall be to attend to the safe and profitable investment of this fund. They shall also make a detailed report, in writing, of its condition at each and every Annual Assembly in October. A failure so to do shall render them ineligible to re-election for the ensuing year.

ARTICLE II. — SUBORDINATE ENCAMPMENTS.

MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. — Every subordinate Encampment shall consist of a Grand Commander, Generalissimo, Captain-General, Prelate, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Treasurer, Recorder, Sword-Bearer, Standard-Bearer, and Warder, and such other officers and members as may be found convenient.

No Sir Knight shall hold membership in more than one Encampment within this jurisdiction at the same time, and no Sir Knight, having been elected an honorary member of a subordinate Encampment within this jurisdiction, shall have the right to vote or hold office in such Encampment, unless he was at the time of being made such honorary member an actual member of such Encampment.

No Sir Knight shall be constituted into a new Encampment until he shall have been regularly discharged from the Encampment with which he is affiliated.

Any Sir Knight who has paid all dues, and against whom there are no charges, shall have the right to a discharge from the Encampment with which he is affiliated, for the purpose of being constituted into a new Encampment.

ASSEMBLIES.

SECT. 2. — Every subordinate Encampment shall assemble at least quarterly for improvement and business.

OFFICERS : ELECTION AND DUTIES.

SECT. 3.—The first eight officers shall be elected by written ballot: the others may be appointed by the Grand Commander at the pleasure of the Encampment. The officers thus chosen shall serve until their successors shall have been installed. The title of the GRAND COMMANDER is "MOST EMINENT." The Grand Commander of a subordinate Encampment has it in special charge to see that the By-laws of his Encampment and this Grand Constitution are duly observed; that accurate records are kept, and just accounts rendered; that regular returns to this Grand Encampment are made annually; and that the annual dues are promptly paid. He calls special Assemblies of his Encampment at pleasure; and it is his duty, with his Generalissimo and Captain-General, to attend all Assemblies of this Grand Encampment.

The duties of the other officers are such as are traditionally appropriate, and such as may be assigned them by the Encampment or the Grand Commander.

OBLIGATION.

SECT. 4.—The officers of every subordinate Encampment before installation, and every candidate upon admission, shall take the following obligation, viz., "I, ———, promise and vow that I will support and maintain the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, so far as the same shall conform to the Ancient Landmarks of the Order."

ANNUAL RETURNS.

SECT. 5. — Every subordinate Encampment shall make a return to the Grand Recorder of this Grand Encampment, on or before the tenth day of October, annually, of the roll of its officers and members, of all candidates for the Orders accepted or rejected; and shall pay to this Grand Encampment five dollars for every Knight created, and an annual fee of three dollars.

ORDERS, FEES, AND RULE OF SUCCESSION.

SECT. 6. — No subordinate Encampment shall confer the Orders of Knighthood for a less sum than thirty dollars, nor on any person who shall not have regularly received the several Degrees of E. A., F. C., M. M., M. M. M., P. M., M. E. M., and R. A. M.; and no candidate for the Orders shall be balloted for, unless he shall have stood proposed at least fourteen days, unless a Dispensation therefor shall be obtained from the M. E. Grand Master. The Orders shall be conferred in the following succession, viz. : — 1. KNIGHT OF THE RED CROSS; 2. KNIGHT TEMPLAR; 3. KNIGHT OF MALTA.

SOJOURNERS.

SECT. 7. — It is not regular for a subordinate Encampment to confer the Orders of Knighthood upon any sojourner from any State or place in which there is an Encampment regularly established, except by consent of the Encampment having jurisdiction. Any Encampment which violates this regulation shall be subject to knightly discipline, and be

required to pay, on demand, to the Encampment having jurisdiction the amount of fees received.

Any Encampment may, however, take cognizance of the conduct of sojourning Knights.

QUESTIONS.

SECT. 8. — In every Assembly of Knights, all questions, except of the admission of candidates and members, and of matters specially reserved by the By-laws, shall be decided by a majority vote, — the presiding officer, if a member, being entitled to one vote, and, in case of a tie, to the casting vote.

REGALIA.

SECT. 9. — The regalia of this Grand Encampment and its subordinates is such as is, from time to time, approved by this Grand Body.

OPENING AND CLOSING.

SECT. 10. — All Councils and Encampments should be opened and closed in due and ancient form; and Encampments, with devotion.

AMENDMENTS.

SECT. 11. — This Grand Constitution may be altered or amended by vote of two-thirds of the members present at any Annual Assembly in October.

